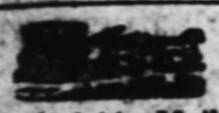
THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 38.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

An Apprentice Wanted
TO THE
BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS.
A BOY of good moral character, from twelve to fourteen years of age, and having a common English education. Apply to
John S. Sheldon,
Book-Binder, Fourth, between Market & Wood sts.
May 28—3t.



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,
From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,
RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.
The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that difficulty* having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.
We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.
The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Bushler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.
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HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,
A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF
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GOODS.
Among which are
Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
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Pittsburgh, April 3, 1824—tf.

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Comprising an extensive assortment of every description, selected expressly for, and adapted to, country retail trade.
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Suitable for Saddlers and Hatters.
50 Dozen black Morocco Goat Skins,
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Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

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On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

Pig and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,	8 cts. per yd
2 do. do.	6
1 do. do.	5
3 do. on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,	18½ cts. per rol
do. borders,	25
Whitewashing,	37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the severest weather. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.
Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.
THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.
NEW CERTIFICATES.
I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.
Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.
I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief, having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.
Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS.
This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to business.
JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.
Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.
For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.
Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.
Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Pittsburgh, March 19.

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.
I wish to dispose of
A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,
SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.
The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,
A Valuable Saw-Mill,
with flouring complete.
Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* on below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.
Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Collins*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.
James Gray.
Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

Foreign.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The packet ship John Wells, captain Harris, arrived last evening, in 40 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular supply of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 6th of April, and the latter to the 8th, inclusive.

British Affairs.—The papers do not contain much political or other intelligence of moment.

The Globe and Traveller of the 6th, state, that several letters had been received by the French mail that morning, which allude to a revived rumor that a Congress of Sovereigns would speedily be held at Paris. It is also stated that it is the wish of the French government, that the affairs of Spain should be arranged by the foreign ministers resident at Madrid. The leading point to determine is the period for the occupation of Spain by French troops. It is not generally known, that by the treaty signed between France and Spain, on the 9th February last, it was stipulated that the French troops should evacuate the Spanish territory on the 1st July, unless the allied powers should decide the contrary. It is understood, however, that Ferdinand himself would solicit their stay.

The London papers of the 6th contain a statement of the last quarter's revenue up to the 5th, from which it appears that there is an increase in the net revenue during the last quarter, of £1,328,403.

The holders of Colombian Bonds have been relieved from any further anxiety in consequence of a public notice of Mr. Hurtado, recognizing the bonds issued by Mr. Zea, and signifying his willingness to give other bonds, signed by himself, in exchange.

The report of an action between the French frigate Hermoine and an English frigate off Algiers, is not confirmed. The Paris papers do not believe it.

The silk weavers are still urging Parliament to repeal the prohibitions regarding foreign silks. The bill passed the second reading in the House of Lords, on the 2d April, without opposition.

One of the London papers says, this season, Egypt will send thirty thousand bags of Cotton to the United Kingdom, of which the quality is not inferior to Sea Island.—The cultivation of sugar, indigo, corn and every product, for which Egypt, by soil and climate, is so well adapted, occupies the undivided attention of its present ruler, and all institutions which oppose the views of the Pacha are dispensed with. He finds that the cultivation of the cane is useful to the people, and asserts that Mahomet never intended to prohibit the consumption of its extracts.

Dr. Bryce, of Edinburgh, has published a test of perfect vaccination, which should be at once adopted in this city and county. It consists in vaccinating on the other arm from the one first vaccinated. If the first has been perfect, both pustules will ripen precisely at the same time; if this does not take place, the constitution has not been properly affected, and it must be repeated. This is simple and easy, and not to be neglected.

The Continent.—The intelligence from France and Spain possesses very little general interest. The London Examiner of the 5th, says, the blessed faction which now so decidedly predominates in the Chamber of Deputies, is busily employed in a creditable manner to eject, on one pretence or another, the most conspicuous of the few liberal Deputies who have found their way into that independent and respectable body. They have, however, failed against general Foy, and without a total disregard to rectitude, which is, however, by no means improbable, will have to boast of little more success against M. B. Constant.

A letter from Paris, April 2, says: "On Monday next the project of a law for the septennial duration of the Chamber of Deputies will be presented to the Legislature. The Ministers will, likewise, on the same day present the budget for 1825, and the project of a law relative to the redemption of the public debt, and the reduction of the interest on it To-day the Deputies assembled in the Bureaux to discuss the address. To-morrow there will be a committee to discuss it in a general meeting. The project of a law which is to close the great wound of the revolution, as the royal legislator has said—the law on the indemnities to be granted to the emigrants—will not be presented to the chamber till after the discussion of the law for the reduction of the interest."

Mr. Brown, the Ambassador of the United States, arrived in Paris, on the 1st with his lady.

Letters from Berlin say that the manufacturers at Aix-la-Chapelle have made great alterations in the fabrics prepared in that town. Their chief business now is the manufacture of light cloths for the Levant, especially those known by the name of Circassians; and in this department there is uncommon activity at the present moment.

Letters from Amsterdam state that the prevalent spirit of commercial enterprise has extended itself to that capital. The king has issued a decree for the formation of a national trading company, which will have a capital of twelve millions of florins, to be increased eventually to twenty-four millions.

Every day presents a fresh report respecting the proposed Spanish Royalist Loan. The most recent rumor is, that Ferdinand, who on no pretence will acknowledge the Loans of the Cortes, has been induced by French influence to negotiate a Loan on such high terms as will enable the contractors to take the old way of subscription, at 15 per cent and still obtain a large profit. This, if true, is an ingenious way of maintaining his Catholic Majesty's declaration inviolate. The real state of the case is however very doubtful.

Spanish letters, written by a person who has recently travelled from Madrid to Cadiz, represent the country as in a most miserable condition. It is impossible to travel on the roads without a strong escort, so numerous are the banditti; and persons undertaking journies, wait for, and avail themselves of the protection of French parties of soldiers moving from one point to another.

Russia. Letters by the last mail from St. Petersburgh, state that the weather continues to be marked by mildness, although there has been a good deal of snow. In the western provinces of Russia, however, there has been very little snow.

An article from Nuremburgh, of March 20th, states that M. Tatischeff is charged with a new mission to Vienna, and that he set out on his way from St. Petersburg on the night of the 7th inst. for that destination. It is said he is empowered to concert with Prince Metternich, to obtain the removal of those obstacles which oppose the success of the negociation of Minziacky. It is rumored at Petersburgh, that Tatischeff will go from Vienna to Constantinople. He was indeed once destined to be there as Ambassador—but things have not yet arrived at that state, that a Russian Ambassador can be sent to Constantinople.

Sweden. Coffee and Sugar imported from the United States in American vessels, pay no higher duty than similar goods imported from European ports, in Swedish vessels, continue to enjoy a gratification of 20 per cent. on the tariff, if they import the above articles direct from the Main of the Islands of North or South America.

The Greeks, &c. The news from Greece is to the 3d March, which, though but a few days later than previous advices, is nevertheless interesting, inasmuch as it assures us of the continued tide of success which attends the Greek arms.

It appears that Lord Byron was at Tripolitza and had restored harmony among the Peloponesian Chiefs, and had succeeded in making the Legislature and Executive Government, combine their efforts, to ensure the ultimate triumph of their country. Acrocorinth (the citadel of Corinth,) had been provisioned at Tripolitza, a manufactory of gun-powder had been established; the mills of which were built on the banks of the Eurotas. Six schools have been established at Tripolitza, Mistra, Caritene, Gastonni, Calamanta and Phanari, on the Bell and Lancasterian plan. Also, one near Missilonghi, founded by Prince Mavrocordato, where a Military College and Hospital had been established by Col. Stanhope.

The siege of the Castle of Little Dardanelles, and of Lepantos was carried on under the direction of English, Prussian and French engineers, who with a few Americans and Italians, were the only foreigners, yet engaged under the banner of the Cross.

In Epirus, Arta had fallen into the hands of the Greeks, and the insurrection of the Pacha of Scodra is confirmed. The declaration of Independence by the Pacha of Egypt has been followed by the withdrawel of his troops from the fortress of Crete, leaving the whole Island in possession of the Greeks.

Mahomed Ali Pacha, the Governor of Egypt, has long contemplated making himself independent of the Porte. He had imported eighteen months ago, upwards of 100,000 stands of arms, chiefly of English manufacture, with large supplies of ordnance, stores, &c. He had also, the Chief of the Druses from Mount Lebanon under his protection at Cairo, and was, through his influence enlisting the Arabs of that country, and forming them into corps. They are the bravest people of Egypt, and Bonaparte could not prevail upon them to join his standard. The Pacha had some battalions formed of the *fellahs* (husbandmen of Egypt.) He has also an excellent printing establishment conducted by Greeks, from which he has issued several books in Turkish and Italian.—He has a fine cannon foundry, and makes excellent powder. He is partial to the English.

An account that fifty-eight Greek vessels had arrived at the mouth of the Dardanelles had caused great consternation at Constantinople.

A Traveller.—It is estimated that Jacob Hoover, a stage driver, of Reading, in this state, has, in 28 years driven over 225,490 miles, equal to 10 times round the world.

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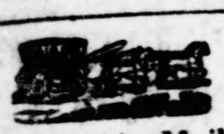

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SAMUEL WOOD
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.
Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.
THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.
NEW CERTIFICATES.
I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.
Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.
I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief, having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.
Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS.
This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said*. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to business.
JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.
Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.
For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.
Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.
Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Pittsburgh, March 19.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.
I wish to dispose of
A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,
SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.
The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,
A Valuable Saw-Mill,
with nearing complete.
Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.
Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.
James Gray.
Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

Foreign.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The packet ship John Wells, captain Harris, arrived last evening, in 49 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular supply of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 6th of April, and the latter to the 8th, inclusive.

British Affairs.—The papers do not contain much political or other intelligence of moment.

The Globe and Traveller of the 6th, state, that several letters had been received by the French mail that morning, which allude to a revived rumor that a Congress of Sovereigns would speedily be held at Paris. It is also stated that it is the wish of the French government, that the affairs of Spain should be arranged by the foreign ministers resident at Madrid. The leading point to determine is the period for the occupation of Spain by French troops. It is not generally known, that by the treaty signed between France and Spain, on the 9th February last, it was stipulated that the French troops should evacuate the Spanish territory on the 1st July, unless the allied powers should decide the contrary. It is understood, however, that Ferdinand himself would solicit their stay.

The London papers of the 6th contain a statement of the last quarter's revenue up to the 5th, from which it appears that there is an increase in the net revenue during the last quarter, of £1,328,403.

The holders of Colombian Bonds have been relieved from any further anxiety in consequence of a public notice of Mr. Hurtado, recognizing the bonds issued by Mr. Zea, and signifying his willingness to give other bonds, signed by himself, in exchange.

The report of an action between the French frigate Hermoine and an English frigate off Algiers, is not confirmed. The Paris papers do not believe it.

The silk weavers are still urging Parliament to repeal the prohibitions regarding foreign silks. The bill passed the second reading in the House of Lords, on the 2d April, without opposition.

One of the London papers says, this season, Egypt will send thirty thousand bags of Cotton to the United Kingdom, of which the quality is not inferior to Sea Island.—The cultivation of sugar, indigo, corn and every product, for which Egypt, by soil and climate, is so well adapted, occupies the undivided attention of its present ruler, and all institutions which oppose the views of the Pacha are dispensed with. He finds that the cultivation of the cane is useful to the people, and asserts that Mahomet never intended to prohibit the consumption of its extracts.

Dr. Bryce, of Edinburgh, has published a test of perfect vaccination, which should be at once adopted in this city and county. It consists in vaccinating on the other arm from the one first vaccinated. If the first has been perfect, both pustules will ripen precisely at the same time; if this does not take place, the constitution has not been properly affected, and it must be repeated. This is simple and easy, and not to be neglected.

The Continent.—The intelligence from France and Spain possesses very little general interest. The London Examiner of the 5th, says, the blessed faction which now so decidedly predominates in the Chamber of Deputies, is busily employed in a creditable manner to eject, on one pretence or another, the most conspicuous of the few liberal Deputies who have found their way into that independent and respectable body. They have, however, failed against general Foy, and without a total disregard to rectitude, which is, however, by no means improbable, will have to boast of little more success against M. B. Constant.

A letter from Paris, April 2, says: "On Monday next the project of a law for the septennial duration of the Chamber of Deputies will be presented to the Legislature. The Ministers will, likewise, on the same day present the budget for 1825, and the project of a law relative to the redemption of the public debt, and the reduction of the interest on it To-day the Deputies assembled in the Bureaux to discuss the address. To-morrow there will be a committee to discuss it in a general meeting. The project of a law which is to close the great wound of the revolution, as the royal legislator has said—the law on the indemnities to be granted to the emigrants—will not be presented to the chamber till after the discussion of the law for the reduction of the interest."

Mr. Brown, the Ambassador of the United States, arrived in Paris, on the 1st with his lady.

Letters from Berlin say that the manufacturers at Aix-la-Chapelle have made great alterations in the fabrics prepared in that town. Their chief business now is the manufacture of light cloths for the Levant, especially those known by the name of Circassians; and in this department there is uncommon activity at the present moment.

Letters from Amsterdam state that the prevalent spirit of commercial enterprise has extended itself to that capital. The king has issued a decree for the formation of a national trading company, which will have a capital of twelve millions of florins, to be increased eventually to twenty-four millions.

Every day presents a fresh report respecting the proposed Spanish Royalist Loan. The most recent rumor is, that Ferdinand, who on no pretence will acknowledge the Loans of the Cortes, has been induced by French influence to negotiate a Loan on such high terms as will enable the contractors to take the old way of subscription, at 15 per cent and still obtain a large profit. This, if true, is an ingenious way of maintaining his Catholic Majesty's declaration inviolate. The real state of the case is however very doubtful.

Spanish letters, written by a person who has recently travelled from Madrid to Cadiz, represent the country as in a most miserable condition. It is impossible to travel on the roads without a strong escort, so numerous are the banditti; and persons undertaking journies, wait for, and avail themselves of the protection of French parties of soldiers moving from one point to another.

Russia. Letters by the last mail from St. Petersburgh, state that the weather continues to be marked by mildness, although there has been a good deal of snow. In the western provinces of Russia, however, there has been very little snow.

An article from Nuremburgh, of March 20th, states that M. Tatischeff is charged with a new mission to Vienna, and that he set out on his way from St. Petersburg on the night of the 7th inst. for that destination. It is said he is empowered to concert with Prince Metternich, to obtain the removal of those obstacles which oppose the success of the negociation of Minziacky. It is rumored at Petersburgh, that Tatischeff will go from Vienna to Constantinople. He was indeed once destined to be there as Ambassador—but things have not yet arrived at that state, that a Russian Ambassador can be sent to Constantinople.

Sweden. Coffee and Sugar imported from the United States in American vessels, pay no higher duty than similar goods imported from European ports, in Swedish vessels, continue to enjoy a gratification of 20 per cent. on the tariff, if they import the above articles direct from the Main of the Islands of North or South America.

The Greeks, &c. The news from Greece is to the 3d March, which, though but a few days later than previous advices, is nevertheless interesting, inasmuch as it assures us of the continued tide of success which attends the Greek arms.

It appears that Lord Byron was at Tripolitza and had restored harmony among the Peloponesian Chiefs, and had succeeded in making the Legislature and Executive Government, combine their efforts, to ensure the ultimate triumph of their country. Acrocorinth (the citadel of Corinth,) had been provisioned at Tripolitza, a manufactory of gun-powder had been established: the mills of which were built on the banks of the Eurotas. Six schools have been established at Tripolitza, Mistra, Caritene, Gastonni, Calamanta and Phanari, on the Bell and Lancasterian plan. Also, one near Missilonghi, founded by Prince Mavrocordato, where a Military College and Hospital had been established by Col. Stanhope.

The siege of the Castle of Little Dardanelles, and of Lepantos was carried on under the direction of English, Prussian and French engineers, who with a few Americans and Italians, were the only foreigners, yet engaged under the banner of the Cross.

In Epirus, Arta had fallen into the hands of the Greeks, and the insurrection of the Pacha of Scodra is confirmed. The declaration of Independence by the Pacha of Egypt has been followed by the withdrawel of his troops from the fortress of Crete, leaving the whole Island in possession of the Greeks.

Mahomed Ali Pacha, the Governor of Egypt, has long contemplated making himself independent of the Porte. He had imported eighteen months ago, upwards of 100,000 stands of arms, chiefly of English manufacture, with large supplies of ordnance, stores, &c. He had also, the Chief of the Druses from Mount Lebanon under his protection at Cairo, and was, through his influence enlisting the Arabs of that country, and forming them into corps. They are the bravest people of Egypt, and Bonaparte could not prevail upon them to join his standard. The Pacha had some battalions formed of the *fellahs* (husbandmen of Egypt.) He has also an excellent printing establishment conducted by Greeks, from which he has issued several books in Turkish and Italian.—He has a fine cannon foundry, and makes excellent powder. He is partial to the English.

An account that fifty-eight Greek vessels had arrived at the mouth of the Dardanelles had caused great consternation at Constantinople.

A Traveller.—It is estimated that Jacob Heevner, a stage driver, of Reading, in this state, has, in 23 years driven over 285,430 miles, equal to 12 times round the world.

FRIDAY MORNING, June 4, 1824.

Another million, the people's contribution for the support of power, passed through this place on Thursday night, on the mail stage from Washington city, on its way to [illegible]—*Wash. Pa. Ed.*

From the United States Gazette.

We have once or twice alluded to the unjust language of certain papers against Mr. Monroe. It has been a subject of much astonishment to us, that he should have so fallen in the estimation of those who were once most clamorous in his praise, and we presume that the public generally will be astonished to find that an allusion to Mr. Crawford, is to be considered as abandoning Mr. Monroe. This is certainly the language of those papers which are exclusively caucus prints, and a portion of them are making a sacrifice of Mr. Monroe, at the shrine of that party feeling which they would gladly keep alive, that will, in their opinion, cause a breach in the succession of Democratic Presidents. The following language, if it had flowed from the pen of certain federal editors, who never, during any amalgamation of parties, adhered to like Mr. Monroe, would scarcely be read without surprise—but found originally in the Washington Gazette, the editor of which would feel a holy horror at the charge of federalism, it must excite astonishment.

"No man is so deeply indebted to the republican party as James Monroe. Promoted of no extraordinary share of talents, he grew into importance by his mere force of party. When Washington resigned him, the Republicans adhered to him; when all parties disavowed him, they postponed but did not abandon him; and had he not interfered to appoint his successor, he might have retired in peace, if not in purity, to his dwelling in London. Faithless in his promise to Gov. Tompkins, and treacherous to the great party that elected him to the office of President, he must abide the political destiny that awaits him—the consequence of his own weakness or of the folly and bad passions of those with whom he has chosen to surround himself."

From the Franklin (Mo.) Intelligencer, of April 3.

NABUOS.

Between the Spanish settlements of New Mexico and the Pacific Ocean reside, a nation of Indians, called the Nabijos, whose ingenuity and improvements reflect honor upon the uncivilized state. Their skill in manufacturing, and their excellence in some of the useful and ornamental arts, show a decided superiority of genius over all the other tribes of the western continent; even over those, whose contiguity to civilization has afforded them the benefit of its example and instruction. That they are self taught there is no doubt; and although our information is deficient relative to their origin, customs, manners and municipal regulations, perhaps it may enable us to state some facts concerning them interesting to our readers, and which may lead to more satisfactory intelligence. It is believed by the Spaniards that they are a remnant of the ancient Mexican nation, under the government of the emperor Montezuma, who fled from their happy vales, beautiful Lakes, and splendid towns; preferring to scent the fragrance of liberty, and taste the sweets of domestic repose, in a distant wilderness, rather than submit to the dominion and cruelties of Cortes. To noble minds, rendered indignant by multiplied and unprovoked wrongs, such a course would have been perfectly natural. But circumstances induce us to believe the supposition that the destroying policy of a heartless invader, in a few years, laid in ruins that powerful and well regulated empire; and swept from the face of the earth its numerous inhabitants, who were simple, happy, and polished in a state of nature.

The miserable remains amalgamated with their conquerors; and their national character, peculiarity of customs, and pride of independence sunk together into a common grave. It is a more reconcilable supposition that the Nabijos were originally a different nation, and one, whose customs have never been altered, and whose arts and mode of living have never been adulterated by an intercourse with civilized society. Their power and bravery are proverbial among the Spaniards, who have experienced more molestation and injury from them than from all the other Indians in their vicinity. They once sent to Santa Fe, a large quantity of silver bullion to be moulded into dollars, which the Spaniards perfidiously converted to their own use. The Spaniards also prohibited the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco among them, with a view to necessitate them to purchase their own, for which they demanded an extravagant price. These together with other causes of dissatisfaction, have for many years, occasioned mutual hostilities, in which they usually triumphed over the pusillanimity of the Spaniards, and made a large proportion of their sheep and mules the spoils of war. A young gentleman, now in this town, during the last summer accompanied a strong military expedition against them, which defeated them, and obliged them to sue for peace. They killed a chief who wore shoes, fine woollen stockings, small clothes connected at the sides by silver buttons instead of a seam, a hunting shirt, and a scarlet cloth cap, the folds of which were also secured by silver buttons. These people do not adopt the usual Indian manner of living in villages, but are a nation of comfortable and independent farmers. Their houses are built of stone, some one, and others two stories high. They have fine flocks of sheep, abundance of mules, and herds of cattle of a superior kind. They cultivate corn, tobacco, and cotton; which they manufacture into cloth. They have gardens, in which they raise several kinds of esculent [illegible]

[illegible] and flowers, and [illegible] of which was excellent, the figures [illegible] ations, and the colors permanent and brilliant. Our townsman Mr. Mead, has taken it to Philadelphia, for the purpose of sending it to a friend in Europe. The Spaniards imitate the manufacture of this article, but their imitations are far inferior to the original. They make baskets, and small dishes of straw, so compactly worked, as to hold water without the least leakage. The twigs, before being wrought, are variously colored, and so skillfully put together that the finished vessel presents different figures. Their bridles are made of tanned leather, and often embellished with silver ornaments. They dress, almost wholly, in their own fabrics. The women dress in small clothes, sometimes figured; and when not engaged, they use a large shawl of the same color and material. Their different modes of putting up the hair, show whether they are single, lately married, or matrons.

The weapons of this interesting nation are the lance, and the bow and arrows, which they use with dexterity. These advantages and improvements among the uncivilized, if they may be so called, will no doubt astonish many; but the characters of those who have given us information, are so far above suspicion, that we should feel little reluctant in vouching for the truth of every fact.

But there need be little surprise when we reflect upon the character and condition of the natives of that country when Europeans first visited them. They were well versed in the arts of painting, sculpture and architecture. Their gardens were large, and well filled with medical and flowering plants, and esculent roots. The city of Mexico was, at that time, more splendid and populous than any other in the world. Its population was more than 400,000, its houses were built with rock, and many of them three stories high. Its streets were wide, straight and regularly laid off.—They were furnished with water by canals, and the houses were also furnished by aqueducts. One of the Emperor's palaces could conveniently accommodate 500 persons. Its walls were built of jasper, of various colors, and beautifully polished, and its rooms were ornamented by cotton hangings and feathered tapestry, richly painted. Their works of art were numerous, and executed with the most consummate skill; and their public edifices, and other works for public accommodation, were grand and stupendous monuments of human ingenuity. When these things are considered, it cannot be thought very strange that the Nabijos, inhabitants of the same country, should have attained to the improvements and degree of civilization which we have described.

From the United States Gazette, May 21.

HORRID MURDER.

Shocking acts of human depravity have become of late so prevalent that we are scarcely moved at the recital of a murder, unless it is characterized by some unusual circumstances. The following, however, as it was perpetrated in our own vicinity, and by those whose next attempt may be yet nearer home, will necessarily give rise to feelings of no ordinary description.

On Saturday evening last, four men called at the house of Mrs. Mary Warner, in Upper Darby, Delaware county, and requested to see the man living in her family. [Mrs. Warner keeps a store in part of her house, and the young man referred to, William Bonsall, his wife, and a child about sixteen months old, constituted the whole of her family.] Mr. Bonsall, who, we learn, was in bed, came down, and was greeted in a very cordial manner by his visitors, whom, however, he professes never to have seen before—yet, unwilling to be inhospitable, he requested them to sit down; in a few minutes one of the four men demanded of Bonsall his money—he replied that he had but a dollar and a half, which they might take. At this moment one of the ruffians cut down a clothes line hanging in the kitchen, and drew it so tight about Bonsall's neck as to choke him. Bonsall lifted his hand to his throat to loosen the rope, when the tallest of the ruffians made a pass at his arm with a razor, which laid open his arm to the bone from the shoulder to the elbow. Bonsall was then thrown into a chair, and held by one of the ruffians, while the other directed Mrs. Warner, after tying her arms, to light him into the store.

While this man was in the store, taking such property as he could most easily carry off, the other continued with Mr. Bonsall, just as Mrs. Warner was leaving the store, the man in the kitchen used some words to Mr. Bonsall, and then stabbed him several times in the abdomen with a shoe knife, much worn—this was done while sitting in a chair directly in front of him; in attempting to withdraw it, the blade stuck so strongly that the handle came off and the knife was left in his body.

Two of the men had previously retired to the front door. The two men in the house, discovering Mrs. Bonsall, and perceiving her delicate situation, threatened the most shocking barbarity, if she did not immediately conduct them to the place her husband's money was kept; they were desired to take any and every article of property, but to spare their lives—they accordingly took the whole of Mr. Bonsall's clothes, his military uniform excepted, and filled two large handkerchiefs with goods from the shop, and after insulting the dying Bonsall they retired. Bonsall was in a few minutes a corpse.

It was noticed by Mrs. Warner that one of the robbers was a very large, ill-looking man, dressed in a Wilmington stripe roundabout, and from the appearance of his hands he was supposed to be a shoemaker—a supposition confirmed by his having the knife before mentioned.

The other active man was small, had sandy hair and whiskers, and wore a brown coatee.

These persons are undoubtedly the same wretches who, on Friday night, robbed a market man on the West-Chester road, and beat him in a most shocking manner.

These murderers, it is thought, crossed Gray's bridge, on Sunday, about twelve o'clock, and entered the city. We trust that means will be adopted to bring the perpetrators of such a barbarous act to their merited punishment.

If any thing could go beyond the murder of the husband, it was the brutality of their threats to the wife—humanity and the safety of society, require that they be ferreted out of their lurking places, and a proper remuneration now awaits the officer, who, in the discharge of an extra service, should benefit the community by ridding it of such monsters.

We receive the above intelligence from Mr. Wm. Palmer, who was one of the inquest upon the body of Mr. Bonsall.

It may be proper to remark, that the clothes carried off [illegible] Mr. Bonsall, were marked with the initials W. B.

Court and Execution.—Yesterday morning [illegible] and Gibbs, was [illegible] Wharton, Esq. then being Mayor of Philadelphia, and to have the dwelling house. The testimony of John M. Henry, the accomplice, was given, and other witnesses of unimpeachable character were called, in corroboration of the facts in his statement. After the remarks of Mr. Biddle for the prisoners, and Mr. Pettit for the commonwealth, and a charge of the court, the jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of Guilty.

The court afterwards proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners. For the offence of arson, they were adjudged each to undergo an imprisonment at hard labor for nine years. For the conspiracy, they were each sentenced to a further imprisonment of three years at hard labor; making in the whole an imprisonment of *twelve years* at hard labor.

Carr having been sentenced recently in the Mayor's court to one year's imprisonment for another offence, the sentence in the present cases are to take effect, as to him, at the expiration of that year.

Franklin Gazette.

The Shot Tower.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday, the wood-work within this lofty pile was discovered to be on fire. Owing to the great height of the tower, and the difficulty of reaching it with the fire apparatus, several of the upper platforms and a portion of the staircase were burnt before the fire was checked.—The workmen were busily employed in casting shot at a furnace about the centre of the Tower, and the first notice they had of the fire was when it fell upon them from the platform above. It is believed that the fire was communicated to one of the joists by the heat of the flue connected with the furnace below. It gives us pleasure to be enabled to state that in about ten days the Tower will again be in operation at the lower furnaces. The burning pieces that issued from the top and windows, several times communicated fire to the surrounding buildings.

Baltimore paper, May 21.

Chambersburgh, May 10.

On Wednesday night last, a robbery was committed in this borough, upon an old man who says he is from the south, and had been at Philadelphia to get a ball extracted which he received in the service of his country during the late war. It seems by the story of the unfortunate man, that a young fellow of this place, after ingratiating himself into his good graces by drinking, &c. with him during the day, enticed him to take a walk in the evening to the out-skirts of the town, where he knocked him down with a club, and robbed him of about $17 he had received from sundry humane persons to help him on his journey—he then drew a knife and compelled him to promise secrecy, on pain of having his throat cut. With great difficulty the old man reached his lodgings, and has been very ill since. The young man whom he charges with the offence ran off that night!

Franklin Repository.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Our police officers having discovered an establishment for counterfeiting bank notes at Darien, Connecticut, Mr. Hay and Mr. Homan proceeded there the last week, and secured two men, named Norton and Russel, and a Mrs. Goldsboro, keeper of the house, who were all committed to prison in Connecticut. The tools and plates of the concern were also seized. The men were found in the act of altering New-Haven 1s into 10s. The original dies were all taken out by a chemical process, and new ones stamped with much ingenuity. Among the counterfeits found were 5s of S. Girard's bank, Philadelphia; 5s of the Ontario bank, both badly executed, and easily distinguished from the genuine; and 3s of the New-Brunswick bank, the engravings of which are a perfect imitation of the true bills and would hardly be distinguished by the nicest observer.

Reading, (Penn.) May 21.

On Thursday of last week, as Colonel George Stoner, of Robeson township, in this county, was returning home from the militia muster of his battalion, his horse ran off with him through a piece of woods, and in dodging the limbs of the trees, his breast struck the body of a tree, which killed him immediately. He has left a large family of parentless children, and his neighbors have sustained a loss which they will long regret.

CANALING.—The labor attending this kind of employment is, to those who have never seen it almost inconceivable. We happened to stroll along the bank of the Canal, a day or two ago, about half a mile below this borough, where it joins the Schuylkill. This place then presented a scene of incessant labor, which has been in operation for about a week past; which, if we may be permitted to make a comparison, bears as much semblance to the Treadmill, as that machinery does to a squirrel's cage, we mean as regards the labor. In digging the lock pits, which are sunk about five feet below the surface of the water, a spring bursts forth which discharges at least fifty gallons of water per minute. In order to enable those employed to complete the excavation and buildings of the walls for the locks, a pump of a peculiar construction is worked by 24 men, 12 for the day, and 12 for the night.

There are only plugs that turn the pump at the same time, and the exertion required to throw the water out of the Canal as fast as it issues from the spring, in order to keep it dry for the workmen, is so powerful, that by one set of 3 hands only can it be worked more than a minute at a time, and the sets are generally changed every 40 or 50 seconds. For those who have not seen this pump in operation the night will be amply worth a visit. The labor attending this machine is reckoned nothing extraordinary in canaling.

The works both of the Navigation Company, and the Union Canal now go on rapidly, and in a short time we will have the pleasure of seeing the boats, &c. gliding through our borough.

A monstrous serpent has made its appearance at a place near Brahmineetulhah, north of Sanlipore, (East Indies.) It is from 22 to 24 cubits long. At times of rest, it coils itself up into a form resembling a wheel, but when disturbed it stretches itself, and jumps to the distance of 25 or 30 cubits. It has hurt nobody as yet, but has spread great alarm among the inhabitants. A party was sent out with bludgeons and muskets to destroy it, but were deterred from their purpose by its terrible hissing and frightful shape.—*Ib.*

The Canvass.—The committee appointed at the late meeting of the friends of the navigation of the Conewago, to wait upon the proprietors of lands, mills, &c. upon the borders, and contiguous to that stream, to ascertain their sentiments upon the subject of rendering it navigable, inform the public that they have discharged that duty, and have the satisfaction of informing the friends of the contemplated improvement, that instead of meeting with opposition, they found not only a general disposition in its favor, but a hearty countenance and a determination to assist in carrying it into execution.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, May 25.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.

A sailor who left this city yesterday to proceed to Philadelphia in the mail stage, waiting at Powles' Hook the hour for the departure of the coach, fell in with a free colored man, who we understand resided at the Hook, and after some joking challenged him, in a playful temper, to fight. The black man observed to him, he should kill him. The sailor, however, not believing his antagonist so powerful, told him to strike away. Thus challenged, he gave the sailor a single blow, which knocked him down, and killed him almost instantaneously. The black man immediately fled, but was found in the afternoon in a barn near Bergen, and taken into custody, to await his trial.

Foreign.

Algiers, March 14.—Since the usurpation of Bonaparte, Spain has been indebted to Algiers a sum of money which she has made frequent promises to pay. During the late troubles in the Peninsula, the Spanish Consul at Algiers departed from this city *incog.* The Dey on being informed of this circumstance, was greatly indignant, but contrived to temporize for some time. But at length, on the 12th of January, he armed four boats, which left Algiers, and went to cruise on the coast of Spain, where they captured six Spanish ships, and returned with forty-eight prisoners whom the Dey ordered to be put in irons. France protested against this, and demanded that the prisoners should be restored.—The Dey refused to comply at first; but being intimidated by a declaration of war on the part of England, and fearing lest France should take part in this war, he surrendered the Spanish prisoners to the French Consul at Algiers, on the 12th of March, and they were sent on board the French brig Hermoine to Spain. Such was the affair to Spain with the Dey of Algiers. The following is the state of affairs between the latter and England.

In the end of Nov. 1823, the Regency of Algiers, for some private and political reasons, which are not explained, required that the different Consuls would give up the free Moorish slaves, called Cobailles,* which were in their service, and, therefore, under the protection of the Consular flag. The Consuls surprised at such a decision, refused to comply with it, and having all at once enabled their slaves to escape, declared that they retained none of that class in their service. The English Consul had however retained about fifteen and the American one or two; they both refused to give them up.—The Dey caused the Corbailles in the English Consul's service, to be seized, and the Consul himself, whom he kept in irons for some days, and then released.

About the 1st of Feb. an English fleet appeared before Algiers and the English Consul departed *incog.* and went on board; at the same time the American flag floated on the country residence of the English Ambassador. The Dey did not dare to offer it any violence, and therefore lost his privilege of confiscation.—An English mediator presented himself—he demanded as the only condition, that the same Consul be permitted to enter there again; and that he should be received in a manner prescribed, and that for the future the English colors should be allowed to appear on a house in the city. The Dey refused these propositions and war was declared, which has continued since 15th Feb. A strong fleet blockades the port of Algiers, and determines on bombarding the city; the English only await the arrival of reinforcements from London, which are on their way.

The Algerines are preparing for war; they have sent out every thing not suited for their defence. The Dey has ordained that every man from eighteen to fifty years old shall take up arms. He has, for his defence a formidable artillery, mounted on bad frames, and an unwarlike militia. Alone in his capital, he is determined to fight or be buried in its ruins. The bombardment appears inevitable unless the Dey loses his head, which is not likely, as he never comes out of his fortress, and is kept out of view by a man who is greatly devoted to him.

*These should not, properly speaking, be called Moors; but Berebers, or primative inhabitants of Barbary. They are called Kaybayles in most accounts given by travellers.

The French papers lately received, are principally occupied with debates, literary, financial, and prudential speculations. The debates in the Chamber of Deputies are as violent as ever. They represent the ceremonies at the opening of the Chamber as uncommonly splendid: Prince Talleyrand retained his high place of Grand Chamberlain; and all the old Marshals of Napoleon were renewing their homage to Louis 18th. Marshal Molitor, Counts Bordesoulle and Guillaminot, and Baron Damas, who figured in the six months war in Spain, took their seats and oaths in the Chamber of Peers. There were only ten members on the Opposition benches:—of these were Messrs. Benjamin Constant, Devaux, Thiars, Girardin, Cissimer Perier and Foy. The elections of several members were contested. Bills were before the Chamber to provide an indemnity to those who lost their estates in consequence of their attachment to the King; and for reducing the national debt.

The King of France appeared to be in sufficient health to enable him to attend to business daily.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

A writer in the Vermont Republican, on the good effect of pruning fruit trees, thinks, that from the observation of these 30 years, he is satisfied that the accustomed hap-hazard practice of pruning in March and April is injurious, particularly to young trees. The stumps of limbs amputated in March, soon become dry, and crack open; and before the new growth can heal over the wound, the stump will rot which destruction will soon penetrate the heart of the tree, and cause death. This writer thinks June the proper season, when the tree is full of sap. The wound will then soon heal; he condemns the practice of some farmers who neglect to trim their orchards when the trees are young and thriving; the consequence of which is, where the orchard is inferior land, that the trees send out twine the number of branches that they are able to support in old age, and limbs taken off in old age, injure the tree much more than if amputated when the tree is young and vigorous.

Dueling!—A Duel was fought in New Orleans, some time since, between a *Sexton* of one of the burying grounds, and an assistant *grave digger*. The latter received a flesh wound in the thigh upon the first fire; but not fancying that entirely satisfactory, they took another round, in which the gentleman received a shot in the thigh bone, which proved a quietus. The affair originated in a dispute upon the very important matter of *grave digging!*

FORTUNE'S HOME,

Baltimore, May 13, 1824.

19th *Report of the Drawing of the*

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND.

Ticket 9453, a prize of $1000
" 7132, " 100
And 198 prizes of 12

Although the usual number of tickets were drawn this day, and every prize floating in the wheel, including the $100,000, prizes to the amount of only $3476 were drawn, leaving for distribution the next and last drawing prizes to the large amount of

181,824 Dollars!!

Consisting of viz. 1 of $100,000—1 of 20,000 2 of 10,000—1 of 5,000—6 of 1000—22 of 100—26 of 50—2272 of 12. *Every one of these prizes will be drawn the next day, as it is the last day's drawing.*

It seldom happens that so much money as now remains in this brilliant lottery is at one time put in circulation.

The Commissioners appointed by the state of Maryland, under whose superintendence the lottery is drawn, have fixed the 20th and

Last Drawing

To take place on Thursday, the 24th of next month (June) which, though at a longer time than was expected, will however afford adventurers more generally, especially those at a distance, the better opportunity of supplying themselves with chances for the *last and best drawing*.

Tickets still at the old rate.

Whole Tickets $20 | Quarters $5
Halves 10 | Eighths 2 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

CONINE'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 32, Market-Street, Baltimore.

Where cash will be paid for prizes as soon as drawn—the state of Maryland being security for the punctual payment of both whole tickets and shares in this lottery, sold at Conine's office.

Orders from all parts of the Union, directing either tickets or shares, covering the requisite amount in cash or prizes in any responsible lottery, will by being addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore,

Meet the same prompt attention as if personal applications were made, and the fate of the tickets given at any time that may be requested.

May 28, 1824.—4t.

☞ "The Lottery Intelligencer," issued at Conine's Office, containing the Reports of Drawings, &c. forwarded gratis to those who order their tickets from Conine's, on signifying their desire to receive the same.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 12th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342,

In the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley, thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley thence northwardly, along said alley about twenty-two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected A TWO *STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN*, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, May 21—4t,ec.

FORTUNE'S.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1824.

Andrew Jackson, the people's candidate for the presidency, passed through this place on Thursday night last in the mail stage from Washington city, on his way home.—*Wash. Pa. Ex.*

From the United States Gazette.

We have once or twice alluded to the *pointed* language of certain papers against Mr. Monroe. It has been a subject of much astonishment to us, that he should have so fallen in the estimation of those who were once most clamorous in his praise, and we presume that the public generally will be astonished to find that an adherence to Mr. Crawford, is to be considered as abandoning Mr. Monroe. This is certainly the language of those papers which are emphatically caucus prints, and a portion of them are making a *sacrifice* of Mr. Monroe, at the shrine of that party feeling which they would gladly keep alive, that will, in their opinion, cause a breach in the succession of Democratic Presidents. The following language, if it had flowed from the pen of certain federal editors, who never, during any amalgamation of parties, affected to like Mr. Monroe, would scarcely be read without surprise—but found originally in the Washington Gazette, the editor of which would feel a holy horror at the charge of federalism, it must excite astonishment.

"No man is so deeply indebted to the republican party as James Monroe. Possessed of no extraordinary share of talents, he grew into importance by the mere force of party. When Washington recalled him, the Republicans adhered to him; when Jefferson disavowed him, they postponed but did not abandon him; and, had he not interfered to appoint his successor, he might have retired in peace, if not in purity, to his dwelling in London. Faithless in his promise to Gov. Tompkins, and treacherous to the great party that elected him to the office of President, he must abide the political destiny that awaits him—the consequence of his own weakness or of the folly and bad passions of those with whom he has chosen to surround himself."

From the Franklin (Mo.) Intelligencer, of April 3.

NABIJOS.

Between the Spanish settlements of New Mexico and the Pacific Ocean reside, a nation of Indians, called the Nabijos, whose ingenuity and improvements reflect honor upon the uncivilized state. Their skill in manufacturing, and their excellence in some of the useful and ornamental arts, show a decided superiority of genius over all the other tribes of the western continent; even over those, whose contiguity to civilization has afforded them the benefit of its example and instruction. That they are self taught there is no doubt; and although our information is deficient relative to their origin, customs, manners and municipal regulations, perhaps it may enable us to state some facts concerning them interesting to our readers, and which may lead to more satisfactory intelligence. It is believed by the Spaniards that they are a remnant of the ancient Mexican nation, under the government of the emperor Montezuma, who fled from their happy vales, beautiful Lakes, and splendid towns; preferring to scent the fragrance of liberty, and taste the sweets of domestic repose, in a distant wilderness, rather than submit to the dominion and cruelties of Cortes. To noble minds, rendered indignant by multiplied and unprovoked wrongs, such a course would have been perfectly natural. But circumstances induce us to believe the supposition that the destroying policy of a heartless invader, in a few years, laid in ruins that powerful and well regulated empire; and swept from the face of the earth its numerous inhabitants, who were simple, happy, and polished in a state of nature.

The miserable remains amalgamated with their conquerors; and their national character, peculiarity of customs, and pride of independence sunk together into a common grave. It is a more reconcilable supposition that the Nabijos were originally a different nation, and one, whose customs have never been altered, and whose arts and mode of living have never been adulterated by an intercourse with civilized society. Their power and bravery are proverbial among the Spaniards, who have experienced more molestation and injury from them than from all the other Indians in their vicinity. They once sent to Santa Fe, a large quantity of silver bullion to be moulded into dollars, which the Spaniards perfidiously converted to their own use. The Spaniards also prohibited the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco among them, with a view to necessitate them to purchase their own, for which they demanded an extravagant price. These together with other causes of dissatisfaction, have for many years, occasioned mutual hostilities, in which they usually triumphed over the pusillanimity of the Spaniards, and made a large proportion of their sheep and mules the spoils of war. A young gentleman, now in this town, during the last summer accompanied a strong military expedition against them, which defeated them, and obliged them to sue for peace. They killed a chief who wore shoes, fine woollen stockings, small clothes connected at the sides by silver buttons instead of a seam, a hunting shirt, and a scarlet cloth cap, the folds of which were also secured by silver buttons. These people do not adopt the usual Indian manner of living in villages, but are a nation of comfortable and independent farmers. Their houses are built of stone, some one, and others two stories high. They have fine flocks of sheep, abundance of mules, and herds of cattle of a superior kind. They cultivate corn, tobacco, and cotton; which they manufacture into cloth. They have gardens, in which they raise several kinds of esculent vegetables; and have peach orchards, the fruit of which resembles our apricots. Several articles of their woollen manufacture equal the quality of ours. We have seen a coverlet, made by them, the texture of which was excellent, the figures ingenious, and the colors permanent and brilliant. Our townsman Mr. Hood, has taken it to Philadelphia for the purpose of sending it to a friend in Europe. The Spaniards imitate the manufacture of this article, but their imitations are far inferior to the original. They make baskets, and small dishes of osiers, so compactly worked, as to hold water without the least leakage. The twigs, before being wrought, are variously colored, and so skilfully put together that the finished vessel presents different figures. Their bridles are made of tanned leather, and often embellished with silver ornaments. They dress, almost wholly, in their own fabrics. The women dress in small clothes, sometimes figured; and when not engaged, they use a large shawl of the same color and material. Their different modes of putting up the hair, show whether they are single, lately married, or matrons.

The weapons of this interesting nation are the lance, and the bow and arrows, which they use with dexterity. These advantages and improvements among the uncivilized, if they may be so called, will no doubt astonish many; but the characters of those who have given us information, are so far above suspicion, that we should feel little reluctant in vouching for the truth of every fact.

But there need be little surprise when we reflect upon the character and condition of the natives of that country when Europeans first visited them. They were well versed in the arts of painting, sculpture and architecture. Their gardens were large, and well filled with medical and flowering plants, and esculent roots. The city of Mexico was, at that time, more splendid and populous than any other in the world. Its population was more than 400,000, its houses were built with rock, and many of them three stories high. Its streets were wide, straight and regularly laid off.—They were furnished with water by canals, and the houses were also furnished by aqueducts. One of the Emperor's palaces could conveniently accommodate 500 persons. Its walls were built of jasper, of various colors, and beautifully polished, and its rooms were ornamented by cotton hangings and feathered tapestry, richly painted. Their works of art were numerous, and executed with the most consummate skill; and their public edifices, and other works for public accommodation, were grand and stupendous monuments of human ingenuity. When these things are considered, it cannot be thought very strange that the Nabijos, inhabitants of the same country, should have attained to the improvements and degree of civilization which we have described.

From the United States Gazette, May 25.

HORRID MURDER.

Shocking acts of human depravity have become of late so prevalent that we are scarcely moved at the recital of a murder, unless it is characterized by some unusual circumstances. The following, however, as it was perpetrated in our own vicinity, and by those whose next attempt may be yet nearer home, will necessarily give rise to feelings of no ordinary description.

On Saturday evening last, four men called at the house of Mrs. Mary Warner, in Upper Darby, Delaware county, and requested to see the man living in her family. [Mrs. Warner keeps a store in part of her house, and the young man referred to, William Bonsall, his wife, and a child about sixteen months old, constituted the whole of her family.] Mr. Bonsall, who, we learn, was in bed, came down, and was greeted in a very cordial manner by his visitors, whom, however, he professes never to have seen before—yet, unwilling to be inhospitable, he requested them to sit down: in a few minutes one of the four men demanded of Bonsall his money—he replied that he had but a dollar and a half, which they might take. At this moment one of the ruffians cut down a clothes line hanging in the kitchen, and drew it so tight about Bonsall's neck as to choke him. Bonsall lifted his hand to his throat to loosen the rope, when the tallest of the ruffians made a pass at his arm with a razor, which laid open his arm to the bone from the shoulder to the elbow. Bonsall was then thrown into a chair, and held by one of the ruffians, while the other directed Mrs. Warner, after tying her arms, to light him into the store.

While this man was in the store, taking such property as he could most easily carry off, the other continued with Mr. Bonsall; just as Mrs. Warner was leaving the store, the man in the kitchen used some words to Mr. Bonsall, and then stabbed him several times in the abdomen with a shoe knife, much worn—this was done while sitting in a chair directly in front of him; in attempting to withdraw it, the blade stuck so strongly that the handle came off and the knife was left in his body.

Two of the men had previously retired to the front door. The two men in the house, discovering Mrs. Bonsall, and perceiving her delicate situation, threatened the most shocking barbarity, if she did not immediately conduct them to the place her husband's money was kept; they were desired to take any and every article of property, but to spare their lives;—they accordingly took the whole of Mr. Bonsall's clothes, his military uniform excepted, and filled two large handkerchiefs with goods from the shop, and after insulting the dying Bonsall they retired. Bonsall was in a few minutes a corpse.

It was noticed by Mrs. Warner that one of the robbers was a very large, ill-looking man, dressed in a Wilmington stripe roundabout, and from the appearance of his hands he was supposed to be a shoemaker—a supposition confirmed by his having the knife before mentioned.

The other active man was small, had sandy hair and whiskers, and wore a brown coatee.

These persons are undoubtedly the same wretches who, on Friday night, robbed a market man on the West-Chester road, and beat him in a most shocking manner.

These murderers, it is thought, crossed Gray's bridge, on Sunday, about twelve o'clock, and entered the city. We trust that means will be adopted to bring the perpetrators of such a barbarous act to their merited punishment.

If any thing could go beyond the murder of the husband, it was the brutality of their threats to the wife—humanity and the safety of society, require that they be ferreted out of their lurking places, and a proper remuneration now awaits the officer, who, in the discharge of an extra service, should benefit the community by ridding it of such monsters.

We receive the above intelligence from Mr. Wm. Palmer, who was one of the inquest upon the body of Mr. Bonsall.

It may be proper to remark, that the clothes carried off, belonging to Mr. Bonsall, were marked with the initials W. B.

Oyer and Terminer.—Yesterday morning, *Cole, M'Carty*, and *Carr*, who had been convicted of arson, in burning the State-House, were tried for a conspiracy to murder Robert Wharton, Esq. then being Mayor of Philadelphia, and to burn his dwelling house. The testimony of *John M. Henry*, the accomplice, was given, and other witnesses of unimpeachable character were called, in corroboration of the facts in his statement. After the remarks of Mr. Biddle for the prisoners, and Mr. Pettit for the commonwealth, and a charge of the court, the jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of Guilty.

The court afterwards proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners. For the offence of arson, they were adjudged each to undergo an imprisonment at hard labor for nine years. For the conspiracy, they were each sentenced to a further imprisonment of three years at hard labor; making in the whole an imprisonment of *twelve years* at hard labor.

Carr having been sentenced recently in the Mayor's court to one year's imprisonment for another offence, the sentences in the present cases are to take effect, as to him, at the expiration of that year.

Franklin Gazette.

The Shot Tower.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday, the wood-work within this lofty pile was discovered to be on fire. Owing to the great height of the tower, and the difficulty of reaching it with the fire apparatus, several of the upper platforms and a portion of the staircase were burnt before the fire was checked.—The workmen were busily employed in casting shot at a furnace about the centre of the Tower, and the first notice they had of the fire was when it fell upon them from the platform above. It is believed that the fire was communicated to one of the joists by the heat of the flue connected with the furnace below. It gives us pleasure to be enabled to state that in about ten days the Tower will again be in operation at the lower furnaces. The burning pieces that issued from the top and windows, several times communicated fire to the surrounding buildings.

Baltimore paper, May 21.

Chambersburgh, May 10.

On Wednesday night last, a robbery was committed in this borough, upon an old man who says he is from the south, and had been at Philadelphia to get a ball extracted which he received in the service of his country during the late war. It seems by the story of the unfortunate man, that a young fellow of this place, after ingratiating himself into his good graces by drinking, &c. with him during the day, enticed him to take a walk in the evening to the out-skirts of the town, where he knocked him down with a club, and robbed him of about $17 he had received from sundry humane persons to help him on his journey—he then drew a knife and compelled him to promise secrecy, on pain of having his throat cut. With great difficulty the old man reached his lodgings, and has been very ill since. The young man whom he charges with the offence ran off that night!

Franklin Repository.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Our police officers having discovered an establishment for counterfeiting bank notes at Darien, Connecticut, Mr. Hay and Mr. Homan proceeded there the last week, and secured two men, named Norton and Russel, and a Mrs. Goldsboro, keeper of the house, who were all committed to prison in Connecticut. The tools and plates of the concern were also seized. The men were found in the act of altering New-Haven 1s into 10s. The original dies were all taken out by a chemical process, and new ones stamped with much ingenuity. Among the counterfeits found were 5s of S. Girard's bank, Philadelphia; 5s of the Ontario bank, both badly executed, and easily distinguished from the genuine; and 5s of the New-Brunswick bank, the engravings of which are a perfect imitation of the true bills and would hardly be distinguished by the nicest observer.

Reading, (Penn.) May 21.

On Thursday of last week, as Colonel George Stoner, of Robeson township, in this county, was returning home from the militia muster of his battalion, his horse ran off with him through a piece of woods, and in dodging the limbs of the trees, his breast struck the body of a tree, which killed him immediately. He has left a large family of parentless children, and his neighbors have sustained a loss which they will long regret.

CANALING.—The labor attending this kind of employment is, to those who have never seen it almost inconceivable. We happened to stroll along the bank of the Canal, a day or two ago, about half a mile below this borough, where it joins the Schuylkill. This place then presented a scene of incessant labor, which has been in operation for about a week past; which, if we may be permitted to make a comparison, bears as much semblance to the Tread Mill, as that machinery does to a squirrel's cage, we mean as regards the labor. In digging the lock pits, which are sunk about five feet below the surface of the water, a spring bursts forth which discharges at least fifty gallons of water per minute. In order to enable those engaged to complete the excavation and buildings of the walls for the locks, a pump of a peculiar construction is worked by 24 men, 12 for the day, and 12 for the night.

There are only three that turn the pump at the same time, and the exertion required to throw the water out of the Canal as fast as it issues from the spring, in order to keep it clear for the workmen, is so powerful, that no one set of 3 hands can stand it for more than a minute at a time, and the sets are generally changed every 30 or 40 seconds. For those who have not seen this pump in operation the sight will be amply worth a visit. The labor attending this machine is reckoned nothing extraordinary in canaling.

The works both of the Navigation Company, and the Union Canal now go on rapidly, and in a short time we will have the pleasure of seeing the boats, &c. gliding through our borough.

A monstrous serpent has made its appearance at a place near Brahmineetulhah, north of Santipore, (East Indies.) It is from 22 to 24 cubits long. At times of rest, it coils itself up into a form resembling a wheel, but when disturbed it stretches itself, and jumps to the distance of 25 or 30 cubits. It has hurt nobody as yet, but has spread great alarm among the inhabitants. A party was sent out with bludgeons and muskets to destroy it, but were deterred from their purpose by its terrible hissing and frightful shape.—*Ib.*

The Conestoga.—The committee appointed at the late meeting of the friends of the navigation of the Conestoga, to wait upon the proprietors of lands, mills, &c. upon the borders, and contiguous to that stream, to ascertain their sentiments upon the subject of rendering it navigable, inform the public that they have executed that duty, and have the satisfaction of informing the friends of the contemplated improvement, that instead of meeting with opposition, they found not only a general disposition in its favor, but a hearty concurrence and a determination to assist in carrying it into execution.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, May 25.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.

A sailor who left this city yesterday to proceed to Philadelphia in the mail stage, waiting at Powles' Hook the hour for the departure of the coach, fell in with a free colored man, who we understand resided at the Hook, and after some joking challenged him, in a playful temper, to fight. The black man observed to him, he should kill him. The sailor, however, not believing his antagonist so powerful, told him to strike away. Thus challenged, he gave the sailor a single blow, which knocked him down, and killed him almost instantaneously. The black man immediately fled, but was found in the afternoon in a barn near Bergen, and taken into custody, to await his trial.

Foreign.

Algiers, March 14.—Since the usurpation of Bonaparte, Spain has been indebted to Algiers a sum of money which she has made frequent promises to pay. During the late troubles in the Peninsula, the Spanish Consul at Algiers departed from this city *incog.* The Dey on being informed of this circumstance, was greatly indignant, but contrived to temporise for some time. But at length, on the 12th of January, he armed four boats, which left Algiers, and went to cruise on the coast of Spain, where they captured six Spanish ships, and returned with forty-eight prisoners whom the Dey ordered to be put in irons. France protested against this, and demanded that the prisoners should be restored.—The Dey refused to comply at first; but being intimidated by a declaration of war on the part of England, and fearing lest France should take part in this war, he surrendered the Spanish prisoners to the French Consul at Algiers, on the 12th of March, and they were sent on board the French brig Hermoine to Spain. Such was the affair to Spain with the Dey of Algiers. The following is the state of affairs between the latter and England.

In the end of Nov. 1823, the Regency of Algiers, for some private and political reasons, which are not explained, required that the different Consuls would give up the free Moorish slaves, called Cobailles,* which were in their service, and, therefore, under the protection of the Consular flag. The Consuls surprised at such a decision, refused to comply with it, and having all at once enabled their slaves to escape, declared that they retained none of that class in their service. The English Consul had however retained about fifteen and the American one or two; they both refused to give them up.—The Dey caused the Corbailles in the English Consul's service, to be seized, and the Consul himself, whom he kept in irons for some days, and then released.

About the 1st of Feb. an English fleet appeared before Algiers and the English Consul departed *incog.* and went on board; at the same time the American flag floated on the country residence of the English Ambassador. The Dey did not dare to offer it any violence, and therefore lost his privilege of confiscation.—An English mediator presented himself—he demanded as the only condition, that the same Consul be permitted to enter there again; and that he should be received in a manner prescribed, and that for the future the English colors should be allowed to appear on a house in the city. The Dey refused these propositions and war was declared, which has continued since 15th Feb. A strong fleet blockades the port of Algiers, and determines on bombarding the city; the English only await the arrival of reinforcements from London, which are on their way.

The Algerines are preparing for war; they have sent out every thing not suited for their defence. The Dey has ordained that every man from eighteen to fifty years old shall take up arms. He has, for his defence a formidable artillery, mounted on bad frames, and an unwarlike militia. Alone in his capital, he is determined to fight or be buried in its ruins. The bombardment appears inevitable unless the Dey loses his head, which is not likely, as he never comes out of his fortress, and is kept out of view by a man who is greatly devoted to him.

*These should not, properly speaking, be called Moors; but Beeribes, or primative inhabitants of Barbary. They are called Kaybayles in most accounts given by travellers.

The French papers lately received, are principally occupied with debates, literary, financial, and prudential speculations. The debates in the Chamber of Deputies are as violent as ever. They represent the ceremonies at the opening of the Chamber as uncommonly splendid: Prince Talleyrand retained his high place of Grand Chamberlain; and all the old Marshals of Napoleon were renewing their homage to Louis 18th. Marshal Molitor, Counts Bordesoulle and Guillaminot, and Baron Damas, who figured in the six months war in Spain, took their seats and oaths in the Chamber of Peers. There were only ten members on the Opposition benches:—of these were Messrs. Benjamin Constant, Devaux, Thiars, Girardin, Cissimer Perier and Foy. The elections of several members were contested. Bills were before the Chamber to provide an indemnity to those who lost their estates in consequence of their attachment to the King; and for reducing the national debt.

The King of France appeared to be in sufficient health to enable him to attend to business daily.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

A writer in the Vermont Republican, on the good effect of pruning fruit trees, remarks, that from the observation of 20 or 30 years, he is satisfied that the method heretofore practised of pruning in March and April is injurious, particularly to young trees. The stumps of limbs amputated in March, soon become dry, and crack open; and before the new growth can heal over the wound, the stump will rot which defection will soon penetrate the heart of the tree, and cause death. This writer thinks June the proper season, when the tree is full of sap. The wound will then soon heal; he condemns the practice of some farmers who neglect to trim their orchards when the trees are young and thriving; the consequence of which is, where the orchard is on tile land, that the trees send out twice the number of branches that they are able to support as old age, and limbs taken off in old age, injure the tree much more than if amputated when the tree is young and vigorous.

Duelling!—A Duel was fought in New Orleans, some time since, between a *Sexton* of one of the burying grounds, and an assistant *grave digger*. The latter received a flesh wound in the thigh upon the first fire; but not fancying that entirely satisfactory, they took another round, in which the gentleman received a shot in the thigh bone, which proved a *quietus*. The affair originated in a dispute upon the very important matter of *grave digging!*

FORTUNE'S HOME,

Baltimore, May 13, 1824.

19th *Report of the Drawing of the*

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND.

Ticket 8453, a prize of		$1000
" 7132, "		100
And 198 prizes of		12

Although the usual number of tickets were drawn this day, and every prize floating in the wheel, including the $100,000, prizes to the amount of only $3476 were drawn, leaving for distribution the next and last drawing prizes to the large amount of

181,824 Dollars!!

Consisting of viz. 1 of $100,000—1 of 20,000 2 of 10,000—1 of 5,000—6 of 1000—22 of 100—26 of 50—2272 of 12. *Every one of these prizes must be drawn the next day, as it is the last day's drawing.*

It seldom happens that so much money as now remains in this brilliant lottery is at one time put in circulation.

The Commissioners appointed by the state of Maryland, under whose superintendence the lottery is drawn, have fixed the 20th and

Last Drawing

To take place on Thursday, the 24th of next month (June) which, though at a longer time than was expected, will however afford adventurers more generally, especially those at a distance, the better opportunity of supplying themselves with chances for the *last and best drawing*.

Tickets still at the old rate.

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters	$5
Halves	10	Eighths	2 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

CONINE'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 32, Market-Street, Baltimore.

Where cash will be paid for prizes as soon as drawn—the state of Maryland being security for the punctual payment of both whole tickets and shares in this lottery, sold at Conine's office.

Orders from all parts of the Union, directing either tickets or shares, covering the requisite amount in cash or prizes in any responsible lottery, will by being addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore,

Meet the same prompt attention as if personal applications were made, and the fate of the tickets given at any time that may be requested.

May 28, 1824.—4t.

☞ "The Lottery Intelligencer," issued at Conine's Office, containing the Reports of Drawings, &c. forwarded gratis to those who order their tickets from Conine's, on signifying their desire to receive the same.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 25.—M. 28. tf.

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 12th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richland, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342,

In the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley, thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley, thence northwardly, along said alley about seventy-two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning; together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell et al.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, May 21—4tec.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1824.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges of Mr. Edwards against Mr. Crawford, reported in part, but as they go, Mr. C. of improper motives. At the request of the committee, leave was granted to sit after the adjournment of the session of Congress, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Edwards on his arrival, and making out and publishing a final report. Mr. E. is now in Washington city.

The treaty or convention with England respecting the Slave Trade was ratified at Washington, and is to be binding, if ratified in London within 12 months. It is limited in duration to the pleasure of the parties. It limits the right of search to the African seas.

The Nine.—A public meeting of friends to the caucus nomination, took place in Chester county, a few days since. Resolutions were passed, and a candidate was put in nomination for elector, favorable to Mr. Crawford. This "large and respectable meeting," as it is called in the two or three caucus papers of this state, shows what astonishing progress Mr. Crawford is making in the affections of the people—it equalled the Muses in number—NINE persons attended!

It is said Mr. Crawford is about to visit the Saratoga Springs, in New York, for the benefit of his health.

We learn from the Norristown Herald, that the board of commissioners of internal improvement, commenced their exploring expedition at that place on Monday last, "accompanied by their engineer, and followed by their baggage wagon."—We can well see the use of an engineer to these commissioners, but it is not easy to guess what use three or four men can have for a baggage wagon in their travels through the populous eastern counties of the state.

Harrisb. Chron.

The correspondence between the President and General Jackson is concluded in this paper. The matter is now ended, these two patriots resting under the mighty displeasure of the Richmond discontents, and Mr. Lowrie writhing beneath the contempt of every impartial man, covered with the odium of having retained a pilfered confidential letter, knowing it to be such. He must either be ignorant or reckless of the old adage, "that the receiver is as bad as the thief."

Harper's Fer. Free Press.

John Randolph of Roanoke has appeared in the Richmond Enquirer, in a letter dated on board the ship Nestor, at sea, May 17, 1824, on his way to Liverpool. In this letter, which is marked by all the eccentricity, harshness and folly of the man, he states that "it was at his instance, and tot without considerable resistance on the part of the majority of the [investigating] committee, that the Secretary of the Treasury had an opportunity given him to file his answer to the accusation of Mr. Edwards."

This letter reached congress yesterday morning. In the house of representatives on that morning, Mr. Webster rose and emphatically announced to the house, that the statement of "John Randolph of Roanoke" in relation to the committee of investigation was *utterly unfounded and untrue;* and that the motion to give the secretary an opportunity to reply to his accuser was made by Mr. Taylor, and unanimously adopted, no members of it even suggesting an opposition to it.

The statement of Mr. Webster was confirmed by Mr. Livingston, Mr. M'Arthur and Mr. Floyd. Mr. Livingston added, that he could hardly persuade himself to believe the letter was genuine, so utterly unfounded was its statement.

Franklin Gaz.

The Legislature of Connecticut have, by a nearly unanimous vote, given the *choice of electors to the people*, besides having given Mr. Lanman (who attended the Washington caucus) permission to remain at home, and study the inclinations and interests of his constituents.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The House of Representatives, (strange as it may seem) of Louisiana, have refused to concur with the Senate of that state, in a bill giving the choice of electors to the people. How does the example of Connecticut put to shame the states of New-York and Louisiana.

It is understood that the Honorable John Tod, Esq. our present member of congress, by the solicitations of his constituents, has consented to accept the presidentjudgeship of the new judicial district, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset.

Somerset Whig, May 21.

The following paragraph from a Detroit paper, is not altogether inapplicable to Pennsylvania.

Aurora.

The other day an emigrant from New-York met an old acquaintance in one of our streets: "Hallo!" said this friend, "what under the sun has induced you to quit New-York?" "Nothing," said the emigrant, "but her d—d politics—things have got to such a pass there, that I can't tell what side I belong to!"

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Captain Jones, arrived at this port last evening from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 16th April. The Constitution has been absent about three years, having left Boston on the 18th of May, 1821.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Tremendous Storm.—During divine service yesterday, at the Friends' new meeting house, in Rose street, in which Anna Braithwaite was preaching to an audience of about 2000 people, it was discovered that the beams were settling, and some rents having been suddenly made in the walls, an alarm more easily imagined than described took place, and such a scene of confusion as was hardly ever witnessed. We have conversed with one of the audience, who assures us that no lives were lost, but that numerous persons were slightly injured.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

New-Orleans—By New-Orleans papers to May 6, it appears that the water in the Mississippi and its tributaries was rising rapidly—and the planters whose lands were inundated last season, apprehended the same misfortune this year, as the waters had at the above date risen within four inches as high.—*Aurora.*

Extract of a letter from England, dated April 6, 1824.

"Great improvements in spinning wool have been made since you were here; they are now spinning all descriptions of wool on mules, the same as cotton. In cotton spinning we find that finer yarns can be spun on mules, and cheaper than can be done on any other description of machinery yet found out."

Union of the British Provinces.—It is stated as a prevailing rumor in the Quebec papers, that it is the intention of his Brittannic majesty's ministers to submit to Parliament a proposition for a union of all the British Provinces in North America, and to place at their head a Royal Duke as Viceroy.—This project is supposed to be a substitute for the union of the Legislature of Upper and Lower Canada, which, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, was not thought of being received by Ministers up to the end of March.

An ugly mistake.—We learn that in the recent choice of representatives in Lynn, Mass. owing to the omission of the word *Junior* upon the votes the town has made choice of a good old *Friend*, upwards of 70 years old, "who," says a Salem paper, "would not go to General court for all the world." Now this is what we call getting the wrong pig by the ear—or to use a comparison better understood by Lynn voters, it is getting the SHOE on the wrong foot."

U. S. Gaz.

From the Richmond Compiler, May 22.

A Meteor.—On Thursday evening, between sun down and dark, a large and brilliant meteor shot across the sky. It seemed to shoot from the south-east to the north-west. We understand that to some eyes it appeared to fly over the capitol; it was a large ball, and exhibited a long train behind it. But indications of the size, distance and direction of these bodies are very deceptive. Our informant is satisfied, that if it had appeared during the night, it would have been singularly bright.

The atmosphere was uncommonly clear, and the stars peculiarly brilliant. About ten o'clock, Jupiter, as he was descending to the western horizon, looked almost as bright as Venus herself, and Mars flamed with an unwonted fire. Arcturus sparkled with extraordinary beauty, and even Alphecca, in the Corona Borealis, looked like a star of the first magnitude. The late rain seemed to have washed down every atom which could obscure the vision.—The whole firmament seemed to be hung with little sparkling lamps. Nor were these the only lights which attracted the eye, for in the space of ten minutes, as we stood surveying the heavens, two minor dazzling meteors flamed out and vanished.

Gen. Dearborn, it is stated in the Boston papers, has obtained liberty to retire from his situation as Minister to the Court of Portugal, and will soon return.

Foreign.

New York, May 27.

One day later.—By the Packet ship *William Thompson*, from Liverpool, we have received files of London papers to the Evening of the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th, both inclusive.

Greece is still prosperous and victorious—*Arta* has capitulated, and the Greeks are in full march upon Joannina.

The British influence at the Porte, is rapidly on the decline, in consequence of the suspicion entertained that the Cabinet of St. James is secretly in favor of the Greeks. The movements of Lord Byron, and the presence of a strong naval force in the neighborhood of the Ionian Islands, are cited as the cause of the coolness towards Lord Sangford.

It will be seen by our extracts from Spain, that the royalists have attempted to murder the constitutionalists. The disorders and tyranny introduced into that unhappy country by the legitimates of Europe prove how strongly inimical they are to justice, toleration, and the rights of man.

France, under the Bourbons, is beginning to put forth its former strength, new squadrons of cavalry, and regiments of infantry are ordered to take the field, and since they were permitted to scour Spain without molestation, they are beginning to show Europe their real strength.

Paris papers of April 11, received in London, contain accounts of horrible massacres and excesses which have taken place in several cities of Spain. The prisons at Madrid had been broken open, and many persons detained for political offences, sacrificed. At Cordova, about ten have been massacred, for the plot succeeded only in part. At Valentia, the exaltos threw numbers into prison. Such is the state of that country which the French boast of having tranquilized!

The Hecla and Fury, discovery ships, [illegible] rapidly preparing at Deptford, for the [illegible] expedition. Every precaution seems [illegible] taken that comfort and in-

genuity can devise, to render their success complete. They will proceed about the middle of May.

Our correspondent, who furnished the following, does not view the piece of "Dick in the Woods" in the same light that we do. For our part we consider *Dick*, as playing off his wit upon Mr. Lowrie in a manner calculated, if not intended, to wound the feelings of that senator and his friends much more deeply than any thing that has been written by the editor of this Gazette. Dick's assertion that we charge *his friend*, as he ironically calls Mr. L. with *stealing*, is an invention of his own—a mere poetic fiction—affording him the opportunity to sting that *friend* by pretending to defend him from the charge of being a *thief*. To show that this is not a strained construction, we copy two of Dick's best stanzas.

"M'Clean! it is a dreadfu' shame,
Ye gie frien' Lowrie sic a name!
Ye ken it is far past belief
That Walter Lowrie is a thief!

"A certain letter was mislaid,
Or lost, an' to my frien' convey'd;
When lo! ye try to blast his name
By saying that he stole the same!"

For the Gazette.

TO "DICK IN THE WOODS."

In the last Statesman you assert that Mr. Maclean charged Walter Lowrie with *stealing* the letter which has caused so much trouble during the last six or eight weeks.

This assertion is entirely false; he made no such charge; it was entirely unnecessary. Every man in this district, who did not expect to profit by Mr. Lowrie's misconduct, felt sufficiently humbled, by the recollection, that he had made use of a letter which he *knew to be stolen*. Mr. Maclean and his friends could not permit the world to suppose, that all parties, in this district, approved the conduct of Mr. Lowrie. Without therefore noticing the statements of his opponents, he was content with proclaiming his opinion, that Mr. Lowrie's conduct, as stated by *himself*, was highly dishonorable.

But suppose he had accused Mr. Lowrie of taking the letter, would the charge be a wild one? What are the facts of the case? The letter was certainly unfairly taken, by some person unknown to the public, and was afterwards found in the hands of Mr. Lowrie, who can give no satisfactory account of it.—How many persons have been convicted of larceny upon such evidence as this? How many of those persons would have escaped, had it been a sufficient defence to say, "the goods found in my possession were given to me by a person unknown?" Have you not heard the law laid down in such cases? Have you not read it? Lest it may have escaped your notice, I beg leave to refer you to the following extract from a book of approved authority, Phillips' Evidence, vol. 1, page 184. "On an indictment for larceny, proof that the stolen goods were found upon the prisoner, is presumptive evidence against him of his having stolen them, so as to call upon him for his evidence; and may be sufficient to convict him, if *no facts appear in evidence* to repel that presumption."

KIT IN THE CITY.

For the Gazette.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A certain person by the name of Sensible *Dick*, (alias) *Poet* of the Woods, has all at once disappeared. It is much feared he is lost, and that suicide may probably be the result. Any person or persons feeling friendly to *maniacs*, will confer a great favor on his friends and the public, by giving the earliest possible information where the thing hath secreted itself.

Editors of papers feeling a warm side towards a *genus* of the first water, will give this an insertion, and charge the same to the "*incontrovertible*" department.

LE GRAND.

Alphabetical Pun.—Among the numerous puns in Matthews' present entertainment, he is quite "at home" in the following:—A person speaking to a very deaf man, and getting angry at his not catching his meaning, says—"Why its as plain as A. B. C." "Aye, Sir, but I am D. E. F."

"So, Regnault de St. Angely is gone: of what did he die?" said ——, meeting one of the chamber of Peers. "Of a fever on the brain," was the answer. "Impossible! there was no foundation for the report," rejoined ——.

We notice in one of the papers, under the head CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, staring in large capitals, an account given of a man's inflicting severe castigation on his wife. Now, had this been said by one of the ancient and honorable fraternity of old bachelors, a ferment would have been excited secondarry only to the Presidential election.

Balt. Morn. Chronicle.

While the illustrious Riego was lying in a dungeon, just before his murder, a soldier placed as a guard over him, one day said, "were you not in prison I would murder you." "Were I not a prisoner," replied Riego, "you would not dare to look me in the face."

Married,

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Asa Shinn, Mr. *John B. Bayard*, of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, to Miss *Mary Evans*, daughter of Mr. David Evans, of this city.

On Tuesday evening by the Rev'd. Mr. Swift, HUGH ROBINSON, Merchant, to Miss MARTHA, daughter of the late Mattison Hart, deceased, of Greensburgh, Beaver county—both of this city.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. John Black, Mr. *Thomas Parcell*, to Miss *Mary Lusk*, both of this city.

On Thursday, the 29th ult. by the Rev'd. John Taylor, Mr. BALSER REEM, to Miss SARAH JOB, all of this city.

Died,

On the 27th ult. Mrs. JANE LEECH, wife of Mr. Malcom Leech, merchant of this city, in the 26th year of her age.

On Saturday, the 29th ult. in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET CRAVEN, of this city.

Suddenly, in this city, on Tuesday last, Miss LETITIA CULBERTSON, of Columbus, Ohio.

On Thursday, 20th inst. in Pitt township, JAMES HORNER, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.—He was born in Northampton county, in 1757, and for the last forty years was a resident of Allegheny county. A long and intimate acquaintance with the character of the deceased, enables the writer of this notice, to comply with a solemn requisition of justice, and thus bear testimony to *its* genuine worth.—He was exemplary in all the relations of life,—as a husband he was fond and affectionate—as a parent kind and indulgent—as a citizen honest and upright. While affection prompts the tear of sorrow at his departure, his bereaved family find consolation in the belief that his soul has winged its flight to dwell forever among the just made perfect in Heaven.

[*Communicated.*

On the 24th ult. at Baltimore, General WILLIAM H. WINDER, in the 49th year of his age.

On Friday morning, 21st ult. after a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE PHILLIPS, Editor of the Carlisle Herald, in the 45th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. in Richland township, Venango county, Pa. Major THOMAS R. PETERS, recently a citizen of Kittanning, and son of the Hon. Richard Peters, Judge of the United States' Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Kittanning paper.

Straw Boat News.

ARRIVED.

June 3. S. B. *Courier*, from Louisville.
K. B. *Empress Catharine*, from Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

June 1. K. B. *Gen. Patchell*, for Louisville.
K. B. *Caledonia*, "
K. B. *Tuscumbia*, Florence.
K. B. *De Witt Clinton*, Cincinnati.

FOR SALE,

A GROUND RENT of six hundred and forty dollars a year, forever. This ground rent arises out of a lot of ground and premises, on the corner of Market and Front streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The buildings consist of a two story Brick House, 33 feet front on Market street, and 72 feet on Front street, with a two story frame, 17 feet on Market street. The purchaser will be put in possession of the premises, and may retain it until all arrears of rent shall have been paid, and then, if required to give up the possession, he will be entitled to six hundred and forty dollars a year forever.

For terms, which will be reasonable and accommodating, apply to

John Scull.

Allegheny Town, June 4, 1824.—tf.

John M'Donald & Edwd. Simpson

Have entered into Partnership, in the

PRACTICE OF LAW.

Their Office is in Front, near Market St.

John M'Donald,
Edw. Simpson.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1824.

Book-Binders' Boards, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

2000 lbs. of prime Boston Boards,

A VARIETY OF STATIONARY,

Including first quality

BLANK & SCHOOL BOOKS;

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Bead, Hollow and Round PLANES;

A few Back, Tenon and Whip SAWS.

Together with a sound and serviceable

WAGON HORSE,

And a light, handsome, substantial built

Jersey Wagon.

Wm. H. Hart.

Monongahela Bridge, June 4.—3t.

DRAWING

OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Eleventh Class---New Series.

THE subscribers, commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 11th Class, new series, do hereby certify that the following were the numbers drawn, viz:

7, 14, 10,

and that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 7 was the first that was drawn; No. 14 was the second, and No. 10 was the third and last.

Witness our hands at the city of Philadelphia, this twenty-seventh day of May, 1824.

THOMAS LEIPER,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETTIT.

Attest—John Roberts, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Eleventh Class, new series, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Manager has the honor to announce to the public the following as the result.

The Ticket which drew the prize of $3000 is that having on it the three drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, viz 7, 14, 10.

The five Tickets which drew prizes of $870 each, are those having on them same Nos. in the other orders of combination and permutation, viz.

7, 10, 14,
10, 14, 7,
10, 7, 14,
14, 7, 10,
14, 10, 7, } $870 each.

The 108 Tickets which drew prizes of $50 each, are those having on them the second and third numbers drawn.

The 108 Tickets which drew prizes of 30 dollars each, are those having on them the first and third numbers drawn.

The 108 Tickets which drew prizes of 20 dollars each, are those having on them the first and second numbers drawn.

The 2754 Tickets which drew prizes of 5 dollars each, are all such as have any one of the drawn numbers on them.

A. M'INTYRE, Manager.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1824.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Twelfth Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3,000
5	Prizes of	1086	is	5,430
108	do of	50	is	5,400
108	do of	30	is	3,240
108	do of	10	is	1,080
2754	do of	5	is	13,770
3084	Prizes			$31,920
4896	Blanks.			
7980	Tickets.			

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 24th of June.

TICKETS $5 00.

Halves $2 50 | *Quarters* $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

June 4, 1824.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Hon. JONATHAN H. WALKER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands are requested to present them for settlement.

Wm. Walker,
Executor.

June 4, 1824.—3t

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 12th June,

AT EARLY CANDLE-LIGHT,

At the Auction Room in Wood Street,

Will be sold, a valuable assortment of

Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Maps, Prints and Stationary, etc.

Terms at sale.

W. Anderson, Auc.

June 4.——2

E. F. PRATT'S

Jacksonian Frizeurial Head-Quarters,

1st Brigade Pennsylvania Veterans,

One door south of the Temple of Immediate,

WOOD STREET.

YOUNG Ladies and Gentlemen are informed, that they can have the color of their hair changed to a lively brown or jet black, in one night's time, a lasting color, with perfect safety.

He will attend Ladies and Gentlemen at their quarters, if required.

June 4, 1824.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED late in April last, from the subscriber, living in Brownsville, Pennsylvania

A Negro Man, named

ELSERY HAZARD.

He is about 21 years old; short and rather stout made; has large full eyes. He is a servant until the age of twenty-eight. Said negro had with him when he absconded, a blue coat, of superfine cloth with pockets outside, a superfine black coat and two roram hats, rather oldish. He was seen in Pittsburgh about two weeks ago.

A reward of ten dollars will be given for securing said Negro in Pittsburgh jail, or twenty dollars if lodged in the jail of Union town, Fayette county.

Geo. Hogg.

June 4, 1824.—3t*

Supplement to an Ordinance

Entitled an Ordinance regulating the Markets, and prescribing the duties of the Clerk of the Markets, and of the Weigh-master.

SECT. 1. *BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That from and after the passing of this supplement, it shall not be lawful for any constable, bailiff, or any other person, to sell or expose to sale any carriage or carriages, animal or animals, household furniture, or other articles, in any of the public squares, streets, lanes or alleys in the city, except at such place or places, as may, from time to time, be designated by the Select and Common Council, under a penalty of ten dollars.

SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That Liberty street, between St. Clair and Irwin streets, be, and it is hereby designated, a stand where carriages and animals of any description may be exposed to sale, subject to such regulations as the Clerk of the Market may think proper—And that the south-west and north-west ends of the new Market Houses, in the Diamond, be, and they are hereby appointed, stands for the sale of household furniture or other articles.

SECT. 3. *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That the limits of the Market in the Diamond, shall be the whole of the space called the Diamond; and that so much of the fourth Section of the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement, as is hereby altered, and so much of the thirty-first Section as appoints a stand for the sale of cattle, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1824.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
President of the Common Council.

ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Coun. p. t.*

James Ross,
President of the Select Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clerk of Select Council.*

June 4.—3t.

Supplement to an Ordinance

Entitled an Ordinance respecting Wharves and foot pavements on the Monongahela River.

SECT. 1. *BE it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the Mayor and the Street Commissioner be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to have the Wharf at the end of Market-street raised opposite the middle of said street, six feet, and sloped from that point so as to form an inclined plane to the extreme ends up and down said river, as specified in the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement.

SECT. 2. *And be it it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That the Mayor and Street Commissioner be, and they are hereby authorized to lease out such parts of the beach of the Monongahela River as they may deem proper, in such manner as shall not prejudice the commerce of the City, nor obstruct the view, for any term not exceeding two years from the date hereof.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this twenty ninth day of May, A. D. 1824.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
President of the Common Council.

ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. p. t. Com. Coun.*

James Ross,
Pres't of the Select Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk Select Council.*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1824.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges of Mr. Edwards against Mr. Crawford, reported in part, but at too great length for us to copy. They acquit, as far as they go, Mr. C. of improper motives. At the request of the committee, leave was granted them to sit after the adjournment of the session of Congress, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Edwards on his arrival, and making out and publishing a final report. Mr. E. is now in Washington city.

The treaty or convention with England respecting the Slave Trade was ratified at Washington, and is to be binding, if ratified in London within 12 months. It is limited in duration to the pleasure of the parties. It limits the right of search to the African seas.

The Nine.—A public meeting of friends to the caucus nomination, took place in Chester county, a few days since. Resolutions were passed, and a candidate was put in nomination for elector, favorable to Mr. Crawford. This "large and respectable meeting," as it is called in the two or three caucus papers of this state, shows what astonishing progress Mr. Crawford is making in the affections of the people—it equalled the Muses in number—NINE persons attended!

It is said Mr. Crawford is about to visit the Saratoga Springs, in New York, for the benefit of his health.

We learn from the Norristown Herald, that the board of commissioners of internal improvement, commenced their exploring expedition at that place on Monday last, "accompanied by their engineer, and followed by their baggage wagon."—We can well see the use of an engineer to these commissioners, but it is not easy to guess what use three or four men can have for a baggage wagon in their travels through the populous eastern counties of the state.

Harrisb. Chron.

The correspondence between the President and General Jackson is concluded in this paper. The matter is now ended, these two patriots resting under the mighty displeasure of the Richmond discontents, and Mr. Lowrie writhing beneath the contemptof every impartial man, covered with the odium of having retained a pilfered confidential letter, knowing it to be such. He must either be ignorant or reckless of the old adage, "that the receiver is as bad as the thief."

Harper's Fer. Free Press.

John Randolph of Roanoke has appeared in the Richmond Enquirer, in a letter dated on board the ship Nestor, at sea, May 17, 1824, on his way to Liverpool. In this letter, which is marked by all the eccentricity, harshness and folly of the man, he states that "it was at his instance, and tot without considerable resistance on the part of the majority of the [investigating] committee, that the Secretary of the Treasury had an opportunity given him to file his answer to the accusation of Mr. Edwards."

This letter reached congress yesterday morning. In the house of representatives on that morning, Mr. Webster rose and emphatically announced to the house, that the statement of "John Randolph of Roanoke" in relation to the committee of investigation was *utterly unfounded and untrue;* and that the motion to give the secretary an opportunity to reply to his accuser was made by Mr. Taylor, and unanimously adopted, no members of it even suggesting an opposition to it.

The statement of Mr. Webster was confirmed by Mr. Livingston, Mr. M'Arthur and Mr. Floyd. Mr. Livingston added, that he could hardly persuade himself to believe the letter was genuine, so utterly unfounded was its statement.

Franklin Gaz.

The Legislature of Connecticut have, by a nearly unanimous vote, given the *choice of electors to the people*, besides having given Mr. Lanman (who attended the Washington caucus) permission to remain at home, and study the inclinations and interests of his constituents.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The House of Representatives, (strange as it may seem) of Louisiana, have refused to concur with the Senate of that state, in a bill giving the choice of electors to the people. How does the example of Connecticut put to shame the states of New-York and Louisiana.

It is understood that the Honorable John Tod, Esq. our present member of congress, by the solicitations of his constituents, has consented to accept the president judgeship of the new judicial district, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset.

Somerset Whig, May 21.

The following paragraph from a Detroit paper, is not altogether inapplicable to Pennsylvania.

Aurora

The other day an emigrant from New-York met an old acquaintance in one of our streets: "Halloo!" said his friend, "what under the sun has induced you to quit New-York?" "Nothing," said the emigrant, "but her d—d politics—things have got to such a pass there, that I can't tell what side I belong to!"

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Captain Jones, arrived at this port last evening from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 16th April. The Constitution has been absent about three years, having left Boston on the 12th of May, 1821.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Tremendous Alarm.—During divine service yesterday, at the Friends' new meeting house, in Rose street, in which Anna Braithwaite was preaching to an audience of about 2000 people, it was discovered that the beams were settling, and some rents having been suddenly made in the walls, an alarm more easily imagined than described took place, and such a scene of confusion as was hardly ever witnessed. We have conversed with one of the audience, who assures us that no lives were lost, but that numerons persons were slightly injured.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

New-Orleans—By New-Orleans papers to May 6, it appears that the water in the Mississippi and its tributaries was rising rapidly—and the planters whose lands were inundated last season, apprehended the same misfortune this year, as the waters had at the above date risen within four inches as high.—*Aurora.*

Extract of a letter from England, dated April 6, 1824.

"Great improvements in spinning wool have been made since you were here; they are now spinning all descriptions of wool on mules, the same as cotton. In cotton spinning we find that finer yarns can be spun on mules, and cheaper than can be done on any other description of machinery yet found out."

Union of the British Provinces.—It is stated as a prevailing rumor in the Quebec papers, that it is the intention of his Brittannic majesty's ministers to submit to Parliament a proposition for a union of all the British Provinces in North America, and to place at their head a Royal Duke as Viceroy.—This project is supposed to be a substitute for the union of the Legislature of Upper and Lower Canada, which, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, was not thought of being received by Ministers up to the end of March.

An ugly mistake.—We learn that in the recent choice of representatives in Lynn, Mass. owing to the omission of the word *Junior* upon the votes the town has made choice of a good old *Friend*, upwards of 70 years old, "who," says a Salem paper, "would not go to General court for all the world." Now this is what we call getting the wrong pig by the ear—or to use a comparison better understood by Lynn voters, it is getting the SHOE on the wrong foot." *U. S. Gaz.*

From the Richmond Compiler, May 22.

A Meteor.—On Thursday evening, between sun down and dark, a large and brilliant meteor shot across the sky. It seemed to shoot from the south-east to the north-west. We understand that to some eyes it appeared to fly over the capitol; it was a large ball, and exhibited a long train behind it. But indications of the size, distance and direction of these bodies are very deceptive. Our informant is satisfied, that if it had appeared during the night, it would have been singularly bright.

The atmosphere was uncommonly clear, and the stars peculiarly brilliant. About ten o'clock, Jupiter, as he was descending to the western horizon, looked almost as bright as Venus herself, and Mars flamed with an unwonted fire. Arcturus sparkled with extraordinary beauty, and even Alphecca, in the Corona Borealis, looked like a star of the first magnitude. The late rain seemed to have washed down every atom which could obscure the vision.—The whole firmament seemed to be hung with little sparkling lamps. Nor were these the only lights which attracted the eye, for in the space of ten minutes, as we stood surveying the heavens, two minor dazzling meteors flamed out and vanished.

Gen. Dearborn, it is stated in the Boston papers, has obtained liberty to retire from his situation as Minister to the Court of Portugal, and will soon return.

Foreign.

New York, May 27.

One day later.—By the Packet ship *William Thompson*, from Liverpool, we have received files of London papers to the Evening of the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th, both inclusive.

Greece is still prosperous and victorious—*Arta* has capitulated, and the Greeks are in full march upon Joannina.

The British influence at the Porte, is rapidly on the decline, in consequence of the suspicion entertained that the Cabinet of St. James is secretly in favor of the Greeks. The movements of Lord Byron, and the presence of a strong naval force in the neighborhood of the Ionian Islands, are cited as the cause of the coolness towards Lord Sangford.

It will be seen by our extracts from Spain, that the royalists have attempted to murder the constitutionalists. The disorders and tyranny introduced into that unhappy country by the legitimates of Europe prove how strongly inimical they are to justice, toleration, and the rights of man.

France, under the Bourbons, is beginning to put forth its former strength, new squadrons of cavalry, and regiments of infantry are ordered to take the field, and since they were permitted to scour Spain without molestation, they are beginning to show Europe their real strength.

Paris papers of April 11, received in London, contain accounts of horrible massacres and excesses which have taken place in several cities of Spain. The prisons at Madrid had been broken open, and many persons detained for political offences, sacrificed. At Cordova, about ten have been massacred, for the plot succeeded only in part. At Valentia, the exaltos threw numbers into prison. Such is the state of that country which the French boast of having tranquilized!

The Hecla and Fury, discovery ships, [illegible] rapidly preparing at Deptford, for the [illegible] edition. Every precaution seems [illegible] taken that comfort and ingenuity can devise, to render their success complete. They will proceed about the middle of May.

Our correspondent, who furnished the following, does not view the piece of "Dick in the Woods" in the same light that we do. For our part we consider *Dick*, as playing off his wit upon Mr. Lowrie in a manner calculated, if not intended, to wound the feelings of that senator and his friends much more deeply than any thing that has been written by the editor of this Gazette. Dick's assertion that we charge *his frien'*, as he ironically calls Mr. L. with *stealing*, is an invention of his own—a mere poetic fiction—affording him the opportunity to sting that *friend* by pretending to defend him from the charge of being a *thief*. To show that this is not a strained construction, we copy two of Dick's best stanzas.

"M'Clean' it is a dreadfu' shame,
Ye gie frien' Lowrie sic a name!
Ye ken it is far past belief
That Walter Lowrie is a thief!

"A certain letter was mislaid,
Or lost, an' to my frien' convey'd;
When lo! ye try to blast his name
By saying that he stole the same!"

For the Gazette.

TO "DICK IN THE WOODS."

In the last Statesman you assert that Mr. Maclean charged Walter Lowrie with *stealing* the letter which has caused so much trouble during the last six or eight weeks.

This assertion is entirely false; he made no such charge; it was entirely unnecessary. Every man in this district, who did not expect to profit by Mr. Lowrie's misconduct, felt sufficiently humbled, by the recollection, that he had made use of a letter which he *knew to be stolen*. Mr. Maclean and his friends could not permit the world to suppose, that all parties, in this district, approved the conduct of Mr. Lowrie. Without therefore noticing the statements of his opponents, he was content with proclaiming his opinion, that Mr. Lowrie's conduct, as stated by *himself*, was highly dishonorable.

But suppose he had accused Mr. Lowrie of taking the letter, would the charge be a wild one? What are the facts of the case? The letter was certainly unfairly taken, by some person unknown to the public, and was afterwards found in the hands of Mr. Lowrie, who can give no satisfactory account of it.—How many persons have been convicted of larceny upon such evidence as this? How many of those persons would have escaped, had it been a sufficient defence to say, "the goods found in my possession were given to me by a person unknown?" Have you not heard the law laid down in such cases? Have you not read it? Lest it may have escaped your notice, I beg leave to refer you to the following extract from a book of approved authority, Phillips' Evidence, vol. 1, page 424. "On an indictment for larceny, proof that the stolen goods were found upon the prisoner, is presumptive evidence against him of his having stolen them, so as to call upon him for his evidence; and may be sufficient to convict him, if *no facts appear in evidence* to repel that presumption."

KIT IN THE CITY.

For the Gazette.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A certain person by the name of Sensible *Dick*, (alias) *Poet* of the Woods, has all at once disappeared. It is much feared he is lost, and that suicide may probably be the result. Any person or persons feeling friendly to *maniacs*, will confer a great favor on his friends and the public, by giving the earliest possible information where the thing hath secreted itself.

Editors of papers feeling a warm side towards a *genus* of the first water, will give this an insertion, and charge the same to the "*incontrovertible*" department.

LE GRAND.

Alphabetical Pun.—Among the numerous puns in Matthews' present entertainment, he is quite "at home" in the following:—A person speaking to a very deaf man, and getting angry at his not catching his meaning, says—"Why its as plain as A. B. C." "Aye, Sir, but I am D. E. F."

"So, Regnault de St. Angely is gone: of what did he die?" said ———, meeting one of the chamber of Peers. "Of a fever on the brain," was the answer. "Impossible! there was no foundation for the report," rejoined ———.

We notice in one of the papers, under the head CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, staring in large capitals, an account given of a man's inflicting severe castigation on his wife. Now, had this been said by one of the ancient and honorable fraternity of old bachelors, a ferment would have been excited secondarry only to the Presidential election.

Balt. Morn. Chronicle.

While the illustrious Riego was lying in a dungeon, just before his murder, a soldier placed as a guard over him, one day said, "were you not in prison I would murder you." "Were I not a prisoner," replied Riego, "you would not dare to look me in the face."

Married,

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Asa Shinn, Mr. *John B. Bayard*, of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, to Miss *Mary Evans*, daughter of Mr. David Evans, of this city.

On Tuesday evening by the Rev'd. Mr. Swift, HUGH ROBINSON, Merchant, to Miss MARTHA, daughter of the late Mattison Hart, deceased, of Greensburgh, Beaver county—both of this city.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. John Black, Mr. *Thomas Parcell*, to Miss *Mary Lusk*, both of this city.

On Thursday, the 29th ult. by the Rev'd. John Taylor, Mr. BALSER REEM, to Miss SARAH JOB, all of this city.

Died,

On the 27th ult. Mrs. JANE LEECH, wife of Mr. Malcom Leech, merchant of this city, in the 26th year of her age.

On Saturday, the 29th ult. in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET OLIVER, of this city.

Suddenly, in this city, on Tuesday last, Miss LETITIA CULBERTSON, of Columbus, Ohio.

On Thursday, 20th inst. in Pitt township, JAMES HORNER, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.—He was born in Northampton county, in 1757, and for the last forty years was a resident of Allegheny county. A long and intimate acquaintance with the character of the deceased, enables the writer of this notice, to comply with a solemn requisition of justice, and thus bear testimony to its genuine worth.—He was exemplary in all the relations of life;—as a husband he was fond and affectionate—as a parent kind and indulgent—as a citizen honest and upright. While affection prompts the tear of sorrow at his departure, his bereaved family find consolation in the belief that his soul has winged its flight to dwell forever among the just made perfect in Heaven.

[*Communicated.*

On the 24th ult. at Baltimore, General WILLIAM H. WINDER, in the 49th year of his age.

On Friday morning, 21st ult. after a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE PHILLIPS, Editor of the Carlisle Herald, in the 45th year of his age.

On the 19th inst. in Richland township, Venango county, Pa. Major THOMAS R. PETERS, recently a citizen of Kittanning, and son of the Hon. Richard Peters, Judge of the United States' Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Kittanning paper.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

June 3. S. B. *Courier*, from Louisville.
K. B. *Empress Catharine*, from Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

June 1. K. B. *Gen. Patchell*, for Louisville.
K. B. *Caledonia*, "
K. B. *Tuscumbia*, Florence.
K. B. *De Witt Clinton*, Cincinnati.

FOR SALE,

A GROUND RENT of six hundred and forty dollars a year, forever. This ground rent arises out of a lot of ground and premises, on the corner of Market and Front streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The buildings consist of a two story Brick House, 33 feet front on Market street, and 72 feet on Front street, with a two story frame, 17 feet on Market street. The purchaser will be put in possession of the premises, and may retain it until all arrears of rent shall have been paid, and then, if required to give up the possession, he will be entitled to six hundred and forty dollars a year forever.

For terms, which will be reasonable and accommodating, apply to

John Scull.

Allegheny Town, June 4, 1824.—tf.

John M'Donald & Edwd. Simpson

Have entered into Partnership, in the

PRACTICE OF LAW.

Their Office is in Front, near Market St.

John M'Donald,
Edw. Simpson.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1824.

Book-Binders' Boards, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

2000 lbs. of prime Boston Boards,

A VARIETY OF STATIONARY,
Including first quality
BLANK & SCHOOL BOOKS;

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Bead, Hollow and Round PLANES;
A few Back, Tenon and Whip SAWS.

Together with a sound and serviceable
WAGON HORSE,
And a light, handsome, substantial built
Jersey Wagon.

Wm. H. Hart.

Monongahela Bridge, June 4.—3t.

DRAWING

OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Eleventh Class---New Series.

THE subscribers, commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 11th Class, new series, do hereby certify that the following were the numbers drawn. viz.

7, 14, 10,

and that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 7 was the first that was drawn; No. 14 was the second, and No. 10 was the third and last.

Witness our hands at the city of Philadelphia, this twenty-seventh day of May, 1824.

THOMAS LEIPER,
ANDREW BAYARD,
ANDREW PETTIT.

Attest—John Roberts, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Eleventh Class new series, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Manager has the honor to announce to the public the following as the result.

The Ticket which drew the prize of $3000 is that having on it the three drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, viz 7, 14, 10.

The five Tickets which drew prizes of $870 each, are those having on them same Nos. in the other orders of combination and permutation, viz.

7, 10, 14,
10, 14, 7,
10, 7, 14,
14, 7, 10,
14, 10, 7, } $870 each.

The 108 Tickets which drew prizes of $50 each, are those having on them the second and third numbers drawn.

The 108 Tickets which drew prizes of 30 dollars each, are those having on them the first and third numbers drawn.

The 108 Tickets which drew prizes of 20 dollars each, are those having on them the first and second numbers drawn.

The 2754 Tickets which drew prizes of 5 dollars each, are all such as have any one of the drawn numbers on them.

A. M'INTYRE, Manager.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1824.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Twelfth Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3000		is	$3,000
5 Prizes of	1086		is	5,430
108 do	of	50	is	5,400
108 do	of	30	is	3,240
108 do	of	10	is	1,080
2754 do	of	5	is	13,770
3084 Prizes				$31,920
4896 Blanks.				
7980 Tickets.				

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 24th of June.

TICKETS $5 00.

Halves $2 50 | *Quarters* $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

June 4, 1824.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Hon. JONATHAN H. WALKER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands are requested to present them for settlement.

Wm. Walker,
Executor.

June 4, 1824.—3t

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 12th June,

AT EARLY CANDLE-LIGHT,
At the Auction Room in Wood Street,
Will be sold, a valuable assortment of

Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Maps, Prints and Stationary, etc.

Terms at sale.

W. Anderson, Auc.

June 4.—2

E. F. PRATT'S

Jacksonian Frizeurial Head-Quarters,
1st Brigade Pennsylvania Veterans,
One door south of the Temple of Innocence,
WOOD STREET.

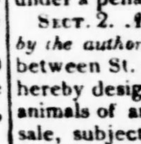
YOUNG Ladies and Gentlemen are informed, that they can have the color of their Hair changed to a lively brown or jet black, in one night's time, a lasting color, with perfect safety.

He will attend Ladies and Gentlemen at their quarters, if required.

June 4, 1824.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED late in April last, from the subscriber, living in Brownsville, Pennsylvania



A Negro Man, named

ELSERY HAZARD.

He is about 21 years old; short and rather stout made; has large full eyes. He is a servant until the age of twenty-eight. Said negro had with him when he absconded, a blue coat, of superfine cloth with pockets outside, a superfine black coat and two roram hats, rather oldish. He was seen in Pittsburgh about two weeks ago.

A reward of ten dollars will be given for securing said Negro in Pittsburgh jail, or twenty dollars if lodged in the jail of Union town, Fayette county.

Geo. Hogg.

June 4, 1824.—3t*

Supplement to an Ordinance

Entitled an Ordinance regulating the Markets, and prescribing the duties of the Clerk of the Markets, and of the Weigh-master.

SECT. 1. *BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That from and after the passing of this supplement, it shall not be lawful for any constable, bailiff, or any other person, to sell or expose to sale any carriage or carriages, animal or animals, household furniture, or other articles, in any of the public squares, streets, lanes or alleys in the city, except at such place or places, as may, from time to time, be designated by the Select and Common Council, under a penalty of ten dollars.

SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That Liberty street, between St. Clair and Irwin streets, be, and it is hereby designated, a stand where carriages and animals of any description may be exposed to sale, subject to such regulations as the Clerk of the Market may think proper—And that the south-west and north-west ends of the new Market Houses, in the Diamond, be, and they are hereby appointed, stands for the sale of household furniture or other articles.

SECT. 3. *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That the limits of the Market in the Diamond, shall be the whole of the space called the Diamond; and that so much of the fourth Section of the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement, as is hereby altered, and so much of the thirty-first Section as appoints a stand for the sale of cattle, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1824.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
President of the Common Council.

ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Coun. p. t.*

James Ross,
President of the Select Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clerk of Select Council.*

June 4.—3t.

Supplement to an Ordinance

Entitled an Ordinance respecting Wharves and foot pavements on the Monongahela River.

SECT. 1. *BE it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the Mayor and the Street Commissioner be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to have the Wharf at the end of Market street raised opposite the middle of said street, six feet, and sloped from that point so as to form an inclined plane to the extreme ends up and down said river, as specified in the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement.

SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That the Mayor and the Street Commissioner be, and they are hereby authorized to lease out such parts of the beach of the Monongahela River as they may deem proper, in such manner as shall not prejudice the commerce of the City, nor obstruct the view, for any term not exceeding two years from the date hereof.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this twenty ninth day of May, A. D. 1824.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
President of the Common Council.

ATTEST—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk p. t. Com. Coun.*

James Ross,
Pres't of the Select Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk Select Council.*

Poetry.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE DEEP.

There's beauty in the deep;
The eye is blest to view the sky,
And through the light skiffs bright on high,
More softly do the sun-beams glow
Than sparkle in the depths below;)
The rainbow's tints are only made
When on the waters they are laid,
And Sun and Moon most sweetly shine
Upon the Ocean's level brine.
There's beauty in the deep.

There's music in the deep—
It past in the surf's rough roar,
Nor in the whispering, shelly shore,—
They are but earthly sounds that tell
How little of the sea nymph's shell
That sends its loud, clear note abroad,
Or wields its softness through the flood,
Echoes through groves with coral gay,
And dies on spongy banks, away.—
There's music in the deep.

There's quiet in the deep—
Above, let tides and tempests rave,
And earth-born whirlwinds wake the wave:
Above, let filth and fear contend,
With sin and sorrow to the end.
Here far beneath the tainted foam,
That frets above our peaceful home,
We dream in joy and wake in love,
Nor know the rage that dwells above.—
There's quiet in the deep.

THE BUD—AN IMITATION.

Said a Bud to a Thorn,
This rose bush adorn,
Which Zephyr in blushes discloses;
And I prithee now, tell,
Oh my fears to dispel,
Why a Thorn should be grafted with roses?

The dew drop's desire,
Tribute for my sire,
Then says why, with thee I'm contrasted?—
Said the Thorn—I am here,
To remind thee, my dear,
That Beauty, in time must be blasted.

I am here to declare,
That tho' youthful and fair,
Youth and loveliness die in a minute;
But virtue and truth,
Shall be the roses of youth,
From the green sodden grave, when they're in it!

Miscellany.

VANITY.

There are two sorts of vanity quite prevalent. One relates to personal appearance, and one to consciousness of superior rank and talents. No man in the country is addressed by the title, of your Majesty, your Grace, or my Lord: but to supply these few epithets, we have thickening upon us, your honor, your worship, Squire, General, Colonel, Major, etc. Few but those of great distinction, go by the title Mr., and when titles which belong to a greater part of the community leave off, we descend at once to Tom, Dick and Harry, Rag, Tag and Bob tail.

As to the vanity of personal appearance, it approaches to absolute idolatry. No matter how rude the log is, 'The carpenter, saith Isaiah, in the 44th chapter, stretcheth out his rule, he marketh it out with a line,' fashions it with his compasses, and with a little help from the Smith; working with his tongs, it becomes an object of devotion. And in this way, with the skill of other trades; an object of very devout self-complacency, may be made, with the aid, namely, of the tailor, the shoemaker, and the hatter. Indeed, the modern idolator is a genuine descendant of the ancient one, and worships in many instances, as unpromising a stick of timber.

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The Legislature of Kentucky passed at their last session an act subjecting to forfeiture all lands of *residents and non residents*, if not *cultivated and improved* before *the 1st day of August*, 1825.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. May 5.

Awful Calamity.—Mr. Justus Warren, of Phillipstown, was killed on the 30th ult. in a most shocking manner. While in a state of intoxication, he started from Cold Spring Landing in a wagon, in company with two other men, determined, as he said, to drive by every thing he saw.—He started from the landing with great speed, but had not proceeded far before those that were with him, perceiving some danger, cautioned him against driving so unreasonably; to which he replied, "*I can steer them through Hell!*" These words had scarcely escaped his lips, before one of the wheels of his wagon, while descending a hill, came in contact with a stone with such great force as to throw him from the wagon on a sharp stone, which entered his head, and instantly deprived him of life.

St. Augustine, April 14. On Thursday evening last, at a meeting of the Agricultural society, a phial of *Hickory Nut Oil* was presented by Mr. Levy. It was brought from the Alachua; and, we understand, is prepared by the Indians in considerable quantities, and sold for about twenty five cents a bottle, (about 12½ cents a pound.) The mode of procuring it is, by cracking the Nut and then boiling it. This oil is generaly used by the Indians. The specimen exhibited at the Society was pleasant, and we suppose would be a very proper substitute for lard.

Captain Kelly, arrived at Baltimore, states that it was reported at St. Thomas, that twenty-one sail of men of war had arrived at Martinique from France. In passing Fort Royal, he saw several sail lying there, but no more—three or four line of battle ships, and the rest frigates. There was a French frigate and two Danish sloops of war lying at St. Thomas.

The stables belonging to Hallock's tavern, on the road from Lexington to Paris, Ky. were burnt on Sunday night last. Ten horses were burnt to death in the conflagration. Some of the horses belonged to stages.—*Frankfort Argus.*

BOOK-BINDING.

J. J. Carpenter,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has commenced the

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS,

In the store-room of the house occupied by the *Hon. R. Patterson*, in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, where he hopes, by industry and proper attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage. Those who may favor him with their work, will find it equal to any done in the city.

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S. He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER*, with which Book-Binders and others may supply themselves on reasonable rate.

Pittsburgh April 23, 1824—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

A SERVANT BOY
For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

A. H Wallace & W. A. Pope,

Under the firm of

WALLACE & POPE,

LOUISVILLE,

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general

Agency and Commission Business,

In the house recently occupied by the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth, Main street.

Particular instructions, when given, will, if possible, be literally complied with; and all business confided to them, shall meet with their whole attention.

April 16—8t.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[Ap.16—3m]

PITTSBURGH
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices*, an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASS WARE,

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,

COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,

Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 3000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

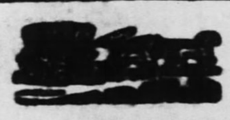
Stone Cutter Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a Journeyman STONE CUTTER, who is a good workman, and of steady habits, by

Francis Walker,

Stone Cutter, Lexington.

May 21—3t.



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824 —tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824

JUSTICES' BLANKS,

For sale at this Office

ELECTION.

THE Members of the "*Jackson Independent Blues*," are hereby notified that an Election for one second Lieutenant, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieutenant Hirst, will be held at the house of Col Hamilton in Wood street, on *Saturday, the fifth day of June* next, between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

N. Patterson,

Brigade Inspector. 1st Brig. 15th Div.

May 28, 1824—2t. MAST.

J. SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber, having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent, to order and distribute the medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases,—"scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulus, venereal and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, M. D

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D

Professor of Surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Feb 17, 1823.

John Shinn, *Chemist.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. Corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15—[Nov 28—1amly.]

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor he disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewa and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the mater forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair tnal.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 25.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the City of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Washington, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and all the Western Country towns, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton in New Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Pittsburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

The above valuable article is sold in Pittsburgh

ONLY BY

Horner & Clayland,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store

Corner of Market and Third Streets

Who are agents for the Proprietor.

April 9—3m

Poetry.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE DEEP.

There's beauty in the deep;
The wave is bluer than the sky,
And though the light shines bright on high,
More softly do the sea-gems glow
That sparkle in the depths below;
The rainbow's tints are only made
When on the waters they are laid,
And Sun and Moon most sweetly shine
Upon the Ocean's level brine.
There's beauty in the deep.

There's music in the deep:—
It is not in the surf's rough roar,
Nor in the whispering, shelly shore,—
They are but earthly sounds that tell
How little of the sea nymph's shell
That sends its loud, clear note abroad,
Or winds its softness through the flood,
Echoes through groves with coral gay,
And dies on spongy banks, away.—
There's music in the deep.

There's quiet in the deep:—
Above, let tides and tempests rave,
And earth-born whirlwinds wake the wave:
Above, let faith and fear contend,
With sin and sorrow to the end.
Here far beneath the tainted foam,
That frets above our peaceful home,
We dream in joy and wake in love,
Nor know the rage that dwells above.—
There's quiet in the deep.

THE BUD—AN IMITATION.

Said a Bud to a Thorn,
I this rose bush adorn,
Which Zephyr in blushes discloses;
And I prithee now, tell,
All my fears to dispel,
Why a Thorn should be grafted with roses?

The dew drop's desire,
I claim for my sire,
Then says why, with thee I'm contrasted?—
Said the Thorn—I am here,
To remind thee, my dear,
That Beauty, in time must be blasted.

I am here to declare,
That tho' youthful and fair,
Youth and loveliness die in a minute;
But virtue and truth,
Raise the roses of youth,
From the green sodden grave, when they're in it!

Miscellany.

VANITY.

There are two sorts of vanity quite prevalent. One relates to personal appearance, and one to consciousness of superior rank and talents. No man in the country is addressed by the title, of your Majesty, your Grace, or my Lord: but to supply these few epithets, we have thickening upon us, your honor, your worship, Esquire, General, Colonel, Major, etc. Few but those of great distinction, go by the title Mr., and when titles which belong to a greater part of the community leave off, we descend at once to Tom, Dick and Harry, Rag, Tag and Bob tail.

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The Legislature of Kentucky passed at their last session an act subjecting to forfeiture all lands of *residents and non residents*, if not *cultivated and improved* before *the 1st day of August*, 1825.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. May 5.

Awful Calamity.—Mr. Justus Warren, of Phillipstown, was killed on the 30th ult. in a most shocking manner. While in a state of intoxication, he started from Cold Spring Landing in a wagon, in company with two other men, determined, as he said, to drive by every thing he saw.—He started from the landing with great speed, but had not proceeded far before those that were with him, perceiving some danger, cautioned him against driving so unreasonably; to which he replied, "*I can steer them through Hell!*" These words had scarcely escaped his lips, before one of the wheels of his wagon, while descending a hill, came in contact with a stone with such great force as to throw him from the wagon on a sharp stone, which entered his head, and instantly deprived him of life.

St. Augustine, April 14. On Thursday evening last, at a meeting of the Agricultural society, a phial of *Hickory Nut Oil* was presented by Mr. Levy. It was brought from the Machua; and, we understand, is prepared by the Indians in considerable quantities, and sold for about twenty five cents a bottle, (about 12½ cents a pound.) The mode of procuring it is, by cracking the Nut and then boiling it. This oil is generaly used by the Indians. The specimen exhibited at the Society was pleasant, and we suppose would be a very proper substitute for lard.

Captain Kelly, arrived at Baltimore, states that it was reported at St. Thomas, that twenty-one sail of men of war had arrived at Martinique from France. In passing Fort Royal, he saw several sail lying there, but no more—three or four line of battle ships, and the rest frigates. There was a French frigate and two Danish sloops of war lying at St. Thomas.

The stables belonging to Hallock's tavern, on the road from Lexington to Paris, Ky. were burnt on Sunday night last. Ten horses were burnt to death in the conflagration. Some of the horses belonged to stages.—*Frankfort Argus.*

BOOK-BINDING.

J. J. Carpenter,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has commenced the

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS,

In the store-room of the house occupied by the *Rev. R. Patterson*, in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, where he hopes, by industry and proper attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage. Those who may favor him with their work, will find it equal to any done in the city.

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S. He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER*, with which Book-Binders and others may supply themselves at a reasonable rate.

Pittsburgh April 23, 1824—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

A SERVANT BOY
For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

A. H Wallace & W. A. Pope,

Under the firm of

WALLACE & POPE,

LOUISVILLE,

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general

Agency and Commission Business,

In the house recently occupied by the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth, Main street

Particular instructions, when given, will, if possible, be literally complied with; and all business confided to them, shall meet with their whole attention.

April 16—8t.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[Ap.16—3m]

PITTSBURGH
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices*, an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASS WARE,

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,

COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,

Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mp.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

Stone Cutter Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a Journeyman STONE CUTTER, who is a good workman, and of steady habits, by

Francis Walker,

Stone Cutter, Lexington.

May 21—3t.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,

Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824

JUSTICES' BLANKS,

For sale at this Office

ELECTION.

THE Members of the "*Jackson Independent Blues,*" are hereby notified that an election for one second Lieutenant, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Hirst, will be held at the house of Col. Lee, in Wood street, on *Saturday, the fifth day of June* next, between the hours of 2 and 7 P. M.

N. Patterson,

Brigade Inspector. 1st Brig. 15th Div.

May 28, 1824—2t. MAST.

J. SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber, having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent, to order and distribute the medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases,—"scrofula, or king's evil, inveterated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all diseases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulus, venereal and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Feb 17, 1823.

John Shinn, *Chemist.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. Corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15—[Nov. 28—1am1y.]

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the mater forming the hair, these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Washington, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and all the Western Country, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Newark in New Jersey, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Pittsburgh, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

The above valuable article is sold in Pittsburgh ONLY BY

Horner & Clayland,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, Corner of Market and Third Streets,

Who are agents for the Proprietors.

April 9—3m